The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 868---Vol. XXII.] LONDON, SATURDAY. APRIL 10, 1852. [Price 6d.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINE SHARES.

MR. PRYOR begs to inform Capitalists and others that he is favoured with instructions to SUBMIT, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Auction Mart, LONDON, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock P.M., on such conditions as will be then and there produced, and in such lots as will suit the convenience of purchasers, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (6000ths) SHARES in the 1

NORTH WHEAL BASSET,

in the parish of ILLOGAN, county of CORNWALL. Information and authority to inspect may be obtained at the Auctioneer's Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall, or at the offices of Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

The Auctioneer begs to invite the attention of parties who are desirous of investing their money in Cornish mines to the above, as such an opportunity rarely offers—the mine being situated in the best mining district of Cornwall, adjoining Wheal Buller, South Basset, Carn Brea, South Frances, &c., all of which have, and are still yielding, large profits to the shareholders.

Dated Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall, April 7, 1852.

IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY, PLANT, AND UTENSILS, AT THE VIADUCT FOUNDRY, NEWTON, NEAR WARRINGTON. 2

MR. W. KIRK begs to announce that he is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Jones and Potts, of the VIADUCT FOUNDRY, NEWTON, near WARRINGTON, to SELL, by AUCTION, on the above premises, on Wednesday, April 14, 1852, at eleven in the forenoon, all the remaining undisposed of and uncleared lots of defaulters, consisting of one capital nut-cutting machine, power planing-machines, one shaping-machine (by Nasmyth), excellent slotting-machines, valuable slide lathes, one powerful double break lathe, one Leviathan wheel lathe, &c., all of modern construction, by makers of first-rate eminence; and will be sold peremptorily, together with a variety of other articles, full particulars of which will be found in catalogues, which will be sent by post on receipt of two stamps, or may be had on the premises; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, MACHINE MAKERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS. 3

MR. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from Mr. C. TODD, the eminent engineer, &c., of the SUN FOUNDRY, DEWSBURY-ROAD, LEEDS, who is declining business on account of ill health, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Premises of the said SUN FOUNDRY, about the first week in May, 1852, all his truly VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS and UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c.

Full and detailed particulars of which will be given in future advertisements, and in descriptive catalogues, which will be prepared in due course; and any further information, in the interim, may be had of Mr. Todd, on the premises; or of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS.

MR. THOS. THOMAS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, NEATH, on Wednesday, 5th May, 1852, between the hours of One and Three o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), in lots, and subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, the following valuable and improvable 4

FREEHOLD ESTATES:

The FARMS of MAESMELIN and PANT-Y-SHANEL, with the woodland adjoining, containing together about 122a. 3r. 11p.

The FARM of PENTWYN, with the cottages thereon and woodland adjoining, containing altogether about 43a. 1r. 3p.

A MOIETY of the FARMS of NOYADD WEN and TYR EINON, with the cottages thereon and the woodland adjoining, containing altogether about 142a. 1r. 28p.

TWO very desirable PIECES or PARCELS of LAND, situate between Neath Abbey and the Skewen, having extensive frontage to the turnpike-road, and admirably adapted for building purposes, containing together about 7a. 0r. 1p., all of which are in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.

And all MINES and MINERALS under a part, containing upwards of 200 acres, of the GLANBRANE ESTATE, situate in the parish of Llansamlet.

Particulars and plans will shortly be ready for delivery.

Further information may be obtained of Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath; or of the Auctioneer, James-street, Neath, who will, on being applied to, give every facility for viewing the property.

BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY OF ANTRIM, IRELAND.—EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLIERIES, IRON MINES, AND MINERAL ROYALTIES. 5

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

These very valuable Collieries and Iron Mines, together with all Mines, Minerals, and Metalliferous Ores, Freestone, Limestone, Fire and Potters' Clays, extending in and under an area of about 14,000 acres of land.

The Ballycastle mineral property is situate on the north-east coast of Antrim, in the Carey Barony, extending from Bonamargy, near Ballycastle Harbour, westward to the promontory of Fair Head, being about five miles along the shore of the North Channel, and four miles inland to the south. Fair Head is a distance of 15 miles only from the Mull of Cantyre and the west coast of Scotland, and from the mouth of the Clyde.

The seams of Bituminous Coal at Ballycastle are well known, having been fully proved and wrought by means of adits, but the introduction of modern machinery would open out a large and hitherto untouched coal-field.

The coal is well adapted for economically smelting the rich iron ores with which the property abounds.

In association with coal are found in vast abundance rich iron ores, of the carboniferous and argillaceous kind. A large portion of the ironstone of this valuable mining property is stated to be equal, if not superior, to the black-band of Lanarkshire, and is found in beds of 3 feet in thickness.

A portion of the ironstone has recently been wrought for experimental purposes, and, after calcination, shipped to Glasgow, where its quality is highly approved of. All the materials for the construction of iron-works and requisite buildings exist on the spot.

The coal lease is held for an unexpired term of about 39 years, and the ironstone and other minerals are held under an unexpired lease of about 60 years.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Danvers Ward, solicitor, 13, King's Bench-walk, Temple; Mr. T. E. Forster, mining engineer, Newcastle; and Mr. Bowser, solicitor, Bishop Auckland, Durham.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, valuable MINING SHARES, with the MANAGEMENT of a MINE, in full work, in the neighbourhood of TAVISTOCK, DEVON.—This mine has powerful water-wheels for pumping, crushing, stamping, drawing, &c., and has sold more copper ore than any other mine in the neighbourhood, except those actually paying dividends. A NUMBER of SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF, on reasonable terms, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. The mine is expected to pay early dividends, of which no reasonable man can doubt, having already sold ore to the extent of about £9000. Those shares are sold under circumstances which can be explained. 6

Those who are desirous of obtaining an investment of the kind, will please communicate with "A. B.," at the Bull Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 12th of April, and following days.

USHER'S LOCOMOTIVE STEAM PLOUGH.—IMPORTANT PATENT FOR SALE.—As Mr. Usher is not an engineer himself, and has no time to spare from his own business to give this machine his personal superintendence, he begs to call the attention of ENGINEERS and CAPITALISTS to the INVENTION. This Plough has been proved capable of tilling almost any kind of soil, progressing over land newly ploughed, and of turning it over a second time. Hence an important problem in agriculture has been solved—namely, that of taking a locomotive over ploughed land, and thus demonstrating the sufficiency of the propelling power obtained, as claimed by the patent. 7

The machine tills the ground at the rate of 7 acres per day, at a cost of 18s.

Apply to the proprietor, James Usher, brewer, Edinburgh, who will furnish every information respecting the machine, and who will be happy to TREAT with any Gentleman or Firm for the SALE of the PATENT RIGHT; but if not sold within a limited period, parties will be licensed throughout the kingdom to construct the machines.

TO IRONMASTERS.—TO BE LET, the HORSELEY FURNACES, with BLAST and MINE ENGINES, spacious MINE YARDS and WHARF, and every convenience for the Manufacture of Pig-iron. These furnaces are in the neighbourhood of the largest consumers of pig-iron for forge and foundry purposes; they have every accommodation for delivery by canal, and from the proximity to the Great Bridge Station on the South Staffordshire Railway, are well situated for smelting the Northamptonshire ores.

For particulars, and to view, apply to Messrs. Broad and Tiernay, Horseley Works, Tipton: or to Mr. George Payton, Eagle Iron Company, West Bromwich.

Tipton, Staffordshire, March 23, 1852.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON AND TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, &c.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the SCEPTRE IRON and TIN-PLATE WORKS, Richard-street, Dartmouth-street, BIRMINGHAM.

The premises are very compact, and the manufactory and machinery in excellent working order, with every requisite for carrying on a large business.

For further particulars apply to John Docking, landlords' agent, 43, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham.

BARBICAN FOUNDRY, PLYMOUTH,—TO BE LET, with DWELLING-HOUSE, &c.; the STEAM-ENGINE, PLANT, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &c., will BE LET with the FOUNDRY, or may be TAKEN at a VALUATION. Apply to Mr. Bayly, solicitor, Plymouth.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane. 11

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—British and Foreign—and not being a *dealer*, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum. 12

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Bodmin Consols, Higuston Down, Castle Dinas, Wheal Arthur, Colonial Gold, Nouveau Monde, Wheal Crebor, East Russell, Bosorn, Wheal Zion, Wheal Golden, Wheal Lovel, Okel Tor, Great Bryn Consols, Silver Valley, Wheal Surprise, North Fowey Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Wheal Vincent, Wheal Benny.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, including the gold mines, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—April 8.

REETH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the REETH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY hereby give Notice, that they have this day made a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share upon the shares of this Company, PAYABLE on the 15th day of May next; and the proprietors of shares are requested to pay the same, on or before that day, to one of the under-mentioned bankers:—Messrs. William Williams Brown and Co., Leeds.

Messrs Brown, Janson, and Co., Abchurch-lane, London. 13

Messrs. T. Bolitho and Sons, Penzance.

Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged from the 15th day of May next to the 14th day of June next, and any shares upon which the call is not then paid will be liable to forfeiture. By order, JOHN BLACKBURN, Sec.

Company's Office, 26, Albion-street, Leeds. March 31, 1852.

N.B.—No shares can be transferred until all calls and interest due in respect thereof shall have been duly paid.

PARTNERSHIP.—The partial PROPRIETORSHIP of a WHITE LEAD FACTORY, in PRUSSIA (very near the Rhine), is now OFFERED FOR SALE, on account of the death of one of the shareholders. This factory has been working 22 years, and yields an annual profit of 15 per cent. on the capital; the produce can be considerably increased without additional premises. One of the previous shareholders is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER, who will invest about £10,000. Immense natural exhalations of carbonic acid are employed in the manufacture, and the white lead gained the prize at the Berlin and London Exhibitions. 14

Further particulars can be ascertained on applying only by pre-paid letter, stating real name and address, to "W. L.," care of Thos. Wilson, Esq., 13, Gray's Inn-square.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London. 15

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, *No. 33, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.* BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY SHARES, &c. 16

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to.—April 8, 1852.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent. 17

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES, 1, *CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.*

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES. 18

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

*** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.* 19

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 17, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.* 20

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, *No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.* 21

MINES IN IRELAND.—Mr. HENRY ENGLISH, F.G.S., having LEFT LONDON for IRELAND, with the object of visiting and reporting on the several Mining districts, and being, furthermore, engaged under the orders of the Commissioners acting under the Encumbered Estates Bill, TENDERS his SERVICES in the INVESTIGATION of, and REPORT on, MINERAL PROPERTIES in that country.

All communications addressed to his offices, 25, Fleet-street, London, will be forwarded and meet with due attention; or his address in Ireland may be obtained on application. 22

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, Austinfriars, London.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person. 23

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state. T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter. 24

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, have the following SHARES FOR SALE:—Tamar Consols, West Phœnix, Great Sheba, Langford and Baring United, Kingsett and Bedford, East Alfred Consols, Wood, Fortune, &c. 25

MOLYNEUX AND CO.'S OFFICES are OPEN for CONDUCTING MINING COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, No. 34, Threadneedle-street—Wheal Fortune Great Wheal Tonkin, &c., No. 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING, BANKING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL AGENTS, continue to NEGOCIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES. They have always ON SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND MINES in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, at prices yielding purchasers from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon market value.—Statistical and other information gratuitously upon application, and money advanced in anticipation of sales.—Agency Offices: No. 6, HAYMARKET, PALL-MALL, and 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. 26

*** Correspondence to be addressed to the Western Branch.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and all engaged in CHEMICAL or METALLURGICAL PURSUITS, SUPPLIED with EVERY REQUISITE for the ASSAY and ANALYSIS of ORES, MINERALS, &c., including Balances of the most accurate workmanship, turning with 1-1000th of a grain; larger ditto, for carrying several pounds, and showing 1-100th of a grain; also commoner kinds, on moderate terms. Crucibles of every description; Muffles, Cupels, Parting Glasses and Beakers, Evaporating Dishes, Portable Furnaces, Fluxes, and pure Tests.

*** Orders to any extent can be promptly executed. 27

GEORGE SIMPSON,

OPERATIVE AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

Nos. 1 and 2, KENNINGTON-ROAD (corner of Newington-crescent), *LONDON.*

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise. 28

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:— 29

South Basset	Botallack	Bedford United
South Caradon	West Providence	South Frances
West Caradon	Treviskey and Barrier	Devon Great Consols
Alfred Consols	Merliyn South Tolgus	St. John del Rey
Tremayne	Trumpet Consols	Coplapo

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Cefn Bruno	East Daren	East Wheal Leisure
West Alfred Consols	Treleigh South Tamar	Garreg
Kilbricken	Tamar Consols	West Towan

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, *JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.* 30

UNION TIN MINE.—In consequence of the great demand for SHARES in this COMPANY, NO APPLICATION will be RECEIVED after the 17th inst.—Applications to be made to Wm. Morris, Esq., stock and sharebroker, No. 89, Old Broad-street, London. 31

WHEAL FANNY (Lead Mine),—COPIES of a REPORT on the present position and prospects of this valuable MINE, may be obtained on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London. 32

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, 33

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. *OFFICE,—7, SISE-LANE, LONDON.* 34

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE. 35

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.* 36

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR IRON, CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow. 37

MR. MASSEY, BULLION AND FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 116, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, PURCHASES, by sample, GOLD and SILVER ORE, in quartz, or any other matrix; GOLD DUST, &c. 38

WANTED,—A SITUATION, as FORGE and MILL MANAGER. The Advertiser thoroughly understands the manufacture of iron, and is a good engineer. Can give reference to the first ironmasters of South Wales.—Address (under cover, "A. B."), care of Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 39

WANTED,—A SITUATION, as MANAGER of a TIN-PLATE WORKS. The Advertiser thoroughly understands his business, and can give first-rate references.—Address (under cover, "Y. Z."), Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 40

WANTED,—A SITUATION as VIEWER and MANAGER of a COLLIERY, by a Person who has had considerable experience in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Excellent testimonials as to ability, &c., can be sent on application.—Letters to be addressed "A. B.," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be attended to. 41

MINING STEAM-ENGINES,—For PUMPING, WINDING, CRUSHING, and GRINDING—ON SALE, or TO BE LET ON HIRE.—Strong, simple, portable STEAM-ENGINES, with return tube boilers, iron chimneys, &c., can be put into immediate operation without any fixing, are mounted on broad wheels, with horse shafts for removal. Several are ready for delivery at 8, 10, 12, and 20-horse power.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers and portable engine-makers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be seen at work. 42

ENGINE WANTED.—A 30-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, NEW or SECOND-HAND, in good condition, with BOILER, about 9 tons, and all necessary appendages, is required at once for Wheal Edward, Calstock, Cornwall.—Persons desirous to supply the same, with the necessary pitwork and gearings for 30 fathoms of shaft, are requested to FORWARD their SEALED TENDERS, specifying time and terms, to the purser, Mr. H. C. Vivian, on the mine, before the 20th inst.—soon after which the party whose tender is accepted will have notice to commence.—April 7, 1852. 43

A GOLD AND SILVER REFINER desires to meet with EMPLOYMENT; has been used to Smelting-works in Birmingham—can take the charge of any such works, and the erection of furnaces, &c., for the abstraction of metal from ore.—Address "G. W. S. P.," at Mr. Piesse's, 42, Chapel-street, Edgware-road.—Letters only in the first instance. 44

TO MINING AND SMELTING COMPANIES.—A Gentleman, who has had many years' experience in Smelting Silver and Lead Ores, both in this country and on the continent, and who thoroughly understands the softening, desilverising, and refining of lead, and the assaying of every description of ores and other materials, as well as chemical analysis, is wishful to OBTAIN an ENGAGEMENT with a COMPANY, either in this country or abroad. Satisfactory references will be given, and all letters (post-paid), addressed to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Laws and Glynn, solicitors, Gray-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will receive immediate attention. 45

TO CAPITALISTS AND PARTIES INTERESTED IN MINING.—A FEW SHARES TO BE PRIVATELY DISPOSED OF in one of the most promising COPPER MINES in CORNWALL. The mine adjoins one of the richest copper mines in Cornwall, and is entirely free from debt.—For particulars apply by letter to Frederick Lewis, 4, Clarke's-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, London. 46

FOR SALE,—FOUR MINES of MANGANESE ORE, situated at about 18 miles from GIESSEN (Germany).—For farther particulars apply to Mr. W. J. White, 104, Union-street, Glasgow; or Mr. Fred. Pillot, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London. 47

WELSH STEAM COALS.—TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE PROPERTIES.—For particulars apply to Mr. E. Scott Barber, C.E., Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, or Newport, Monmouthshire.—Also, some valuable LEAD MINES TO BE LET. 48

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD at their offices, Pancras lane, London, on Friday, the 23d April next, at One o'clock precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them. By order of the board, JAMES BOOTH, Sec.

Offices, 4, Pancras-lane, London, March 31, 1852. 49

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD here on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador-house, London, March 15, 1852. 50

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at One o'clock precisely, at which the accounts for six months, ending 31st March inst., will be submitted.

57, Old Broad-street, March 23, 1852. 51

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—[illegible] hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held here on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, when a statement of accounts and the Company's affairs will be submitted. P. WATSON, Secretary.

Salvador-house, London, March 8, 1852. 52

THE LEAD TRADE—AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

A correspondent in St. Francis county, in the State of Missouri, U.S., advises holders of lead to await better prices, unless the production of Europe has materially increased recently, which, from the general statistical data, does not appear to have been the case. He informs us that the quantity raising in America is falling off very fast, and this year it is not expected it will amount to above half what it was five or six years ago. For this decrease in the produce of the lead mines of the West, the following reasons are assigned:—

1. The great emigration to California. A vast majority of all the miners who could raise the necessary means have gone there, and others leaving every day, for the "fever" rages at present as strong, if not stronger than ever.

2. The number of miners diverted from lead to copper mining on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, which last appears able to afford miners higher rates of wages than they can earn in the lead mines.

3. Lead is neither so abundant nor so easily obtained as formerly. In shallow diggings, where the ore was found at depths rarely exceeding 5 fathoms and that among mineral soils and loose tumbling rocks, it was in many instances as easily dug out as potatoes, and a miner had little advantage in the operation over an Irish bog-trotter, a Yankee backwoodsman, or a quondam sailor, who might have made too much "westing." These days are, however, past; the richest shallow diggings have been pretty much worked over; discovery has not, by a great deal, kept pace with exhaustion. The consequence is that although the price of lead is comparatively good, the miners and diggers cannot earn so much as formerly by a great deal, and have turned their attention other ways.

4. The shallow diggings having been exhausted in a measure, or at any rate worked over so irregularly as to render future operations less certain and productive, attention must now, if at all, be directed either to new fields or to the prosecution of the old ones at greater depths. That there is lead in the old diggings at depths below those usually attained by the diggers is unquestionable. Much has been left in them, when it took the rock, by the aforesaid backwoodsmen, sailors, and others; and in some instances it has been followed down 10 or 12 fms. But whether the hitherto discovered mining fields will prove generally productive at greater depths than 10 fms., or even so deep, appears very doubtful. It is true these mines and the neighbouring ones belonging to the Messrs. Valle, have produced a great quantity of lead at an average depth of 10 or 12 fms., the ore being deposited in horizontal "caves," but these may be exceptions. Any how, rock and water must be encountered in prosecuting the search, and these are two friends the English and Scotch miners can depend upon for one good turn. And as for the only enemies they have to dread—capital, enterprise, and skill—I may say that capital got such a shaking in the east a short time ago, that he is almost a cripple; enterprise is asleep, and skill is from home.

5. The lead ore is rarely found in veins or lodes, but in caves or flat openings. Now, these are so irregular in their course, sometimes rising and sometimes falling in the bottom, that a strong opinion prevails that when such are attempted to be worked *below water*, the drainage of a series of such caves and openings from any one point or shaft will be both very difficult and very expensive. Fortunately for the proprietors, the caves at these mines are dry, being situated above the water level. Had they been situated otherwise, it is tolerably certain that a comparatively small quantity of lead would have been got, and that at a greatly increased cost. From these facts and opinions therefore, it may be concluded "That the United States will, in all probability, not supply more than half the quantity of lead required for their own consumption during the current year, and very likely for several years to come." If a statement which appears in a St. Louis paper be authentic, it would appear our correspondent is much above the mark, when he says that country will not produce half enough lead to supply its own wants, and must look to Europe for the balance for some time to come. It is stated that the receipts of lead at New Orleans have diminished down from 798,000 pigs—say, 24,000 tons, in 1846, to 325,000 pigs—say, 10,000 tons, in 1851; a falling off to the amount of 14,000 tons. The receipts at New Orleans do not exhibit the precise state of the lead trade, some lead being forwarded east by other routes, but it is a very good index. Again, it is stated for the Treasury statistics, that the quantity of lead imported in 1851 has enormously increased, and the paper from which it is taken is one of the most accurate and respectable. That there will be an increased demand for lead from England and Spain this year there is little doubt; and unless the production in Europe has increased in proportion, it is evident prices must go up very considerably. The price of lead at St. Louis just now is about 19*l.* 10s. per ton, English. Transportation from St. Louis to New York does not exceed 15s. per ton on an average.

[We are greatly obliged to our correspondent for this communication, and hope he will continue to advise us of the progress of mining in his locality.]

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.—The Australian papers teem with news from the gold districts, and accounts of new diggings, and rich yields of large quantities of gold brought up by the traders or found by gold seekers, and of course, accounts of depopulation of less favoured localities, and of crime at the diggings. It is California all over again, but, it would appear, on a larger scale.

Mr. Pateron, a gold merchant of Geelong, in the first number of his *Gold Circular*, dated the 30th October, says he could not quote the full quantity of metal received from the mines for want of correct information; and he will not touch upon the quality of the gold "as its purity and character are now well established," and since "nearly all the parcels are well washed and cleaned." The prices have varied since the discovery of the Ballarat diggings—64s. per oz. was eagerly offered in the first instance: the panic which ensued brought the gold down to 55s., but "confidence is now once more restored, business is resuming its wonted briskness, gold is looking up, and good samples are bought at 59s. and 60s. per oz." Above 1631 ozs. of gold passed through Mr. Pateron's hands in the course of one week; he bought this amount from 103 persons, and only one-sixth of it reached him by Government escort. The escort is generally disliked, in consequence of the high per centage charged by Government for the accommodation. The service is considered inadequate to the charge; and since the Government refuses to guarantee the safe delivery of the metal, there are few persons who would pay 1 per cent. for carriage for a distance of only 70 miles, and consequently a stream of unprotected gold flows regularly along the main roads to the spots where it finds a market. The diggers prefer "saving the money and taking the risk."

Gold has been discovered at Albury, on the River Murray. The Ballarat diggings, once so popular, are now superseded by the Mount Alexander diggings. The Governor-General visited these localities in October, and notified his intention of establishing a weekly escort between Mount Alexander and Melbourne. The Governor considers the gold-fields of Mount Alexander much more extensive than those of Ballarat. Although the yield at Ballarat seems more plentiful than ever, many of the miners have left the place for Mount Alexander. The *Sydney Herald* says a great abundance of gold had been found at Long Creek, Neale's Point, but there is some doubt as to its being a permanent establishment; but the bank-diggings at Ration Hill and Thompson's Point, near the junction of Okey Creek, are turning out exceedingly rich, and claims there "have changed hands at extraordinary prices." Another discovery has been made at a place called New England, which is said to be on the banks of the Macdonald River, at the distance of 42 miles from Arnisdale. The yield, however, appears to be poor, for it took one W. F. Buchanan two days to collect a sample weighing ½ oz. The New Englanders charge this indifferent success to their own want of skill, and predict a miraculous result if the Government were to send them a practical geologist.

An interesting document bearing upon the gold question has been published in the Melbourne papers. It is a Government return of the number of licenses granted to miners, of the quantity of gold found, &c.: it appears from this report that 12,186 licenses had been granted up to the 31st October, 1851, and that of these Turon had as many as 8637. The quantity of gold exported since this discovery was quoted on the 31st October at 67,151 ozs., valued at 214,886*l.*

Of the successes of various miners in different localities there are many and curious items. At Braidwood diggings one man obtained 90*l.* in five weeks; a widow with her daughters made 2 ozs. per diem. Above 200*l.* were obtained by a man named Lemon and his party in one week. From Braidwood, the *Sydney Herald* says—"Here is a small party in two rockings of the cradle getting gold enough to pay for their license; another man goes home last Saturday with a check of 22*l.* as his week's work, having got 20*l.* the week before. An old lame man, with his boy, about eight years old, average ½ oz. a day, and, to mention no more, one fortunate fellow has made his pound of gold in one day." In another place, the same paper says—"One party of five showed us about 4 lbs. of a very fine sample, and this is their eighth day. Another averaged about the same quantity—6 ozs. a day."

At Turon on the 25th November three specimens of gold and quartz were found in a place called Louisa's Creek—one is said to weigh 28 lbs., another 26 lbs., and the third is smaller; it is estimated that at least one-half of them is gold.

The most important event, however, was the discovery of an extraordinary nuggett, which was sold by public competition; and it is not surprising a specimen of such value should have drawn together an immense concourse of people, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, several members of the Legislative Council, and a number of the leading merchants being present: after a spirited competition, it was knocked down to Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Thomas Holt, for 115*l.* It was reported to weigh 336 ozs., but the actual weight is 341 ozs. 5 dwts. The party by whom it was found were just about to leave off work to get their dinner, when one of them struck his pick on a hard substance: "I have got something here," said he: "It is only a boulder," replied his brother; but upon raising it up from the clayey soil by which it was surrounded, their enraptured eyes fell upon this magnificent specimen of Australia's golden treasure.

At Mount Alexander above 10,000 ozs. were lying ready for the next escort, but it would be difficult to say how large the amount would be at the time the conveyance started. New diggings have been discovered at Caliban, 15 miles from Mount Alexander, and some rich yields are spoken of at Porcupine. "Indeed, it would be hard to say where gold could not be found in this neighbourhood, if sought for. Every week brings with it fresh discoveries, and if the water lasts, thousands will find employment for months to come." Again, to return to Mount Alexander, the accounts from which locality are perfectly bewildering. The *Sydney Empire* says one man obtained "11 lbs. of gold in 48 hours." "From Tofala mention is made of a large piece of gold, known by the name of 'Peter Brennan's lump,' which was found at the Louisa Creek, and which has been sold for 1300*l.* A gentleman at Mount Alexander, on the 8th Dec., saw a man digging up 30 lbs. weight of gold in a single hour. Charles Roberts, once drayman to Messrs. Campbell and Co., returned from the Mount on Saturday, bringing upwards of 1100*l.* worth of gold as his share of five weeks' digging."

A writer from Neale's Point says—"Provisions are becoming very reasonable in price to what they were. The quotations on the 28th November were—Flour, 26s. 30s. per cwt.; beef and mutton, 2½d. per lb.; sugar, 4½d.; and tea, 1s. 6d. Wages are very high. You pay a work-hand now 30s. per week with a ration, or 2*l.* without." These rates of wages were, however, rising, for whenever the labourers had gained enough for a "start," they were in the habit of buying a "cradle," taking out a license, and setting up in business on their own account.

The gold escort, which reached Melbourne on the 28th Nov., and which brought no less than half a ton of the metal, set the whole city in motion, and numbers of drays started daily for the diggings: it was something like a general migration, and almost impossible to keep any servant in his situation, "although the most extravagant wages are given."

On Wednesday, Nov. 19, the weekly escort brought down from Mount Alexander 6485 ozs.; from Ballarat, 2117 ozs., 619 ozs. for Geelong, and 916 ozs. for Government: making a total of 10,138 ozs. On the following Wednesday, 19,4.8 ozs arrived from Mount Alexander, 1500 ozs. from Ballarat, and 178 ozs. were left at Geelong: making a total of 12,166 ozs., 1008 lbs., or rather more than ½ ton. The next Wednesday brought 13,783 ozs. from Mount Alexander, 2550 ozs. from Ballarat, and 336 ozs. for Geelong: a total of 16,669 ozs., or 1389 lbs. weight. But still this astonishing yield went on increasing, and on the following Wednesday, the cart conveying the enormous treasure fairly broke down with its load, and the escort did not arrive till the day after its time. That week's yield was—from Mount Alexander, 23,750 ozs, from Ballarat, 2224 ozs., for Geelong, 632 ozs.: making the astounding sum of 26,656 ozs., or 1 ton 0 ct. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. 4 ozs. This was the largest return for any one week by escort; as this week the diggers are flocking down to town to enjoy their Christmas, and are bringing their gold with them in preference to entrusting it to the escort conveyance. The amount conveyed by that means, therefore, is—from Mount Alexander, 8,191 ozs., from Ballarat, 1018 ozs., 283 ozs. for Geelong: total, 19,492 ozs., 1624 lbs., or a trifle over ¾ ton.

Melbourne, Dec. 22.—The continued success of our gold diggings surpasses the most sanguine expectations. The price has varied from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 3s. per oz., and, as the quantity found and brought to market at that rate is greater than the capital to buy it, without interfering too much with the wool interests, the banks have reduced their advances on gold from 2*l.* 15s. per oz. to 2*l.*, and may be compelled to reduce to 1*l.*, until their arrangements with London shall have been completed.

Some additional information will be found in our City Article.

LITERARY NOTICES.

New Universal Technological, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary, embracing all the Terms used in Art, Science, and Literature. By JOHN CRAIG, F.G.S. London: G. Routledge and Co, Farringdon-street.

Valuable as were the labours of Johnson, Walker, and other lexicographers, to whom we were indebted during our days of academic study for whatever knowledge we obtained in etymology and pronunciation, it has long been obvious that not only have many words become obsolete, but numbers have been introduced undescribed in any works, and how inadequate all existing dictionaries of the English language are to elucidate many terms, particularly those made use of in natural history, science, and the fine arts. This had long been pressed upon the attention of the author while engaged as a public lecturer, and he engaged to compile a dictionary, comprehending all the scientific and other terms introduced into the language since the days of former lexicographers, including those used in literature, giving also the derivation and pronunciation in a simple and instructive form. This was originally intended to extend to 1100 pages, and the first part was so published; but from the success and approbation which attended it, and from many valuable representations made, the author determined on an extension of the plan, which has now reached 2200 pages, being published in two volumes. There cannot be a doubt that the compilation of a lexicon in the English language to be correct in etymology, technicalities, and pronunciation (a combination which no other but the present work has yet, we believe, effected), is a work of laborious research, and requiring great nicety of discrimination; and we are happy to be able to announce that the work has been most satisfactorily accomplished, the mode of pronunciation clearly given, the derivation of the greatest number of words described, and double and triple modes of spelling inserted where necessary. Extracts from ancient writers are introduced, to show the *animus* and power of words; and in type and finish, there is nothing to be desired. In his preface, the author states, and we can readily appreciate the feeling, that in the attempt to supply this long-acknowledged desideratum in our lexicographical literature, it has been to him a source of no small gratification that his labours have received the high commendations of a most respectable portion of the British press, the patronage of her Majesty, and that of a most extensive and respectable circle of subscribers. In carrying out the work to completion, the author had to scrutinise many thousands of technical terms. Many of these have been rejected as synonyms, or as having fallen into disuse; many words forwarded are acknowledged, some of which have been inserted, or reserved for an addenda; while others, for which no authority could be found, have been rejected; and it is the author's intention carefully to revise the work, consult new authorities, and give an additional series of terms as an appendix. We cannot but consider this dictionary a most important addition to our practically useful literature, and congratulate the author on his success, and our readers and the public on the appearance of the volumes.

Encyclopædia of Engineering, Civil and Mechanical; or, General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. By EDWARD LOMAX, C.E. London: Peter Jackson, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Among the numerous scientific periodicals which of late years have issued from the press, many excellent works have appeared in the shape of encyclopædias, either as purely elementary, or aiming at a higher position, as books of reference for the practical engineer. We have now before us the first division of the above publication, which, as a specimen of the whole, bids fair to contain a mass of varied information, so much required by the professional engineer. It is the object of the compilers to treat the whole subject of civil engineering, the arts and sciences connected therewith in a full, complete, and comprehensive manner, adopting and concentrating all present knowledge on the subjects, and supplying the latest and best information from original sources. The work will be issued in parts on the 1st and 15th days of every month, each containing 20 pages of letter press, and two engravings, from original drawings, made expressly for the publication. "Divisions," also containing three parts, or 60 pages and 6 engravings, will be published at intervals. In the compilation of the work, Mr. Thomas Gunyon, Architect and C.E., and Mr. W. H. Villiers Sankey, C.E., have rendered valuable assistance: the whole of the mechanical illustrations in the first division, representing a variety of modern engines and machinery, are from the pencil, and are the delineations of the latter gentleman, being both truthful and well executed. The work, when complete, will form a valuable link in the chain of information so desirable and necessary for scientific advancement and manufacturing knowledge, and which we favourably recommend to the notice of our readers.

Laboratory Notes.

TESTING BUILDING STONES.—The varieties of red sandstone, and other building materials, may be artificially tested in respect to the action of frost upon them, by immersing a small cubical block of each in a cold concentrated solution of sulphate of soda, and then hanging them up by a string. Soft qualities will be disintegrated; hard suitable specimens will remain unaffected, after some days' exposure.

TEA AN ASTRINGENT.—If a decoction be stirred with the steel blade of a dinner knife, it will soon form a tannate of iron, which conveyed to a clean quill pen, may be written with.

HORSE CHESNUTS.—These would afford an abundant supply of farina, which might be employed in the manufacture of British gum for calico printers, &c.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM.—Its instant production from cold water is ingeniously effected, by driving it with a force pump through several feet of iron tubing, laid in a bath of fusible metal, kept at 500° Fahr.—a principle capable of extensive application.

INCOMPRESSIBLE PRINTERS' BLOCKS.—Instead of blocking up large types or stereotypes with wood, or to adjust these where wood cannot be immediately or conveniently introduced, mix common white sand with strong glue, and it may be readily applied and shaped with a broad knife blade. When dry it will be very adhesive as well as incompressible.

SOOT A PIGMENT.—Common coal soot put into a bottle of water, shaken, the water poured off, and more added, two or three times, then the lighter part, after the first settlement, poured on filter paper, dries a fine deep black brown colour, which may be rubbed up with gum water, in proportion as wanted, instead of Indian ink or lampblack, for drawing diagrams.

CEDAR WOOD RESIN.—A peculiar resin was found to have exuded or evaporated, and attached itself to the polished surface of shells kept in a large new conchologist's cabinet, the interior wholly formed of cedar. It was washed off with spirits of wine, to which it imparted an intensely bitter flavour.

IMPROVED LAMP FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGE ROOFS.—A new lamp for the roofs of railway carriages has just been registered by Messrs. James Thornton and Sons, of Birmingham, which secures much more perfect ventilation than the old lamps hitherto in use. It consists of a hemisphere of glass forming the bottom of the lamp, being surmounted with a japan casing, with openings for ventilation, so constructed that back currents of air are prevented, and a steady light is the result. In the side of the case, just above the roof, is an orifice from which a tapered tube leads a current of air direct to the burner, having several openings to give a constant supply to the interior of the lamp. The oil reservoir is an annular cistern surrounding the chimney, from which a curved tube is carried down to supply the burner, which is supported between the ends of the air and oil tubes, forming arms and being placed across them, and made flat, the smallest quantity of shadow possible is thrown into the carriage. The arrangement insures complete combustion, the absence of smoke, and a consequent saving of oil, great cleanliness, the impossibility of any overflow into the carriage, and being made of the same size as lamps hitherto in use, no alterations in the carriages are needed. Messrs. Thornton and Sons have also introduced a great improvement in the miners' safety lamp, which, is fully noticed in another column.

Experiments continue to be made in the fortifications at Mentz to render gun-cotton serviceable for war purposes as well as for blasting operations. An Austrian artillery officer, Baron Link, is said to have arrived at the most important results, inasmuch as the range to be procured with it, prepared after his system, is much greater than with powder, with a greater certainty of the shot, and less danger of explosion during manipulation.

THE MANCHESTER GAS WORKS.—The gas works at Manchester, which are the property of the Corporation, and managed by Mr. Cleminshaw, under the superintendence of a committee of the municipal body, at a salary of 500*l.* per annum, have had a sum of 90,086*l.* laid out in the enlargement and improvement of them within the last seven years; and the production of gas in that time has increased from 305,000,000 to 510,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The profit of the past year has been 37,399*l.*

THE LIBERTY MINING COMPANY,
ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA,—For WORKING the VAUCLUSE and GRYMES GOLD MINES, under a Charter from the State Legislature.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—3, HATTON-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

Capital $100,000, in paid-up shares of £1 each,
In accordance with the Charter, payable to bearer, and without further liability, of which 65,000 only will be issued to the public.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JOSEPH FREEMAN, Esq. | WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.
ROBERT ANDREW RIDDELL, Esq. | JOHN JAMES GRANT, Esq.
RICHARD ARCHIBALD BROOMAN, Esq.
With power to add to the number.

BANKERS—Robarts, Curtis, & Co., Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. T. N. & L. G. Crosse, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
BROKERS—Messrs A. & W. Bicardo, 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY—Henry H. Rood, Esq.
ACCOUNTANT—Mr. John Goodfellow.

The Vaucluse and Grymes Mines, which are represented in the map and view, are situate about seventeen miles from Fredericksburg, in the State of Virginia, U.S. They consist of 400 acres of freehold land, containing the ores, together with the timber thereon, and also on 150 acres adjoining. The property is subject to no royalty or other charge, and is within 14 days of England.

The Vaucluse Mine has been in successful operation for several years, and the veins of ore on the Grymes portion have been proved, but from want of capital operations on a large scale have not been attempted.

The veins or lodes are upwards of one mile and three-quarters in length, varying in width from 30 to 75 ft. They have been already worked to depths varying from 60 to 80 ft., and the ores have proved richer as the depth has increased.

The committee have satisfied themselves of these facts, and propose to form a company, for the purpose of purchasing these two mines with the plant, consisting of a Cornish condensing engine of 120-horse power, another of 12-horse power, and mills, stamps, furnaces, and valuable machinery, storehouses, horses, mules, carts, and other effects, on advantageous terms. It is intended, by the employment of a larger capital, more fully to develope the vast resources of this property by sinking deeper shafts, driving new levels, and opening new backs, obtaining by these processes an abundant supply of good working ores. The machinery which was erected by the late proprietor, and which is now in operation, is capable of crushing and reducing from 40 to 60 tons of ore daily, and by a small outlay, this quantity can be increased to 150 tons or thereabouts. The committee have made arrangements for dispatching a confidential agent, accompanied by an experienced miner, to take possession, and direct operations. Labour to any required amount can be obtained on the spot at a very low price.

The committee, relying upon ample data, and the well-known character of the mines, feel confident that the first six months' working will be productive of highly satisfactory results, and be succeeded by regular dividends, increasing in amount as the resources of the mines are developed. The committee submit the following report, made by Mr. Thomas Phillips, a Cornish mining engineer, of great experience, who has been, and is now, employed on these mines:—

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND MINERALOGICAL REPORT ON THE VAUCLUSE GOLD MINE, ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 1, 1851.—The mine is situated in a broken or undulating part of the country, directly in the range of a large number of mines, and it is evident from the large number of heaps of gravel thrown up on the banks of the small streams which run through it, that there has been a large quantity of surface gold gotten. The veins, three in number, comprise a succession of shoots or dips, longitudinally with its course, which is north 34 east, run parallel with each other about one mile and a quarter, or through the entire length of the property, and are calculated to yield an enormous quantity of ore, being from 30 to 50, and in some places 75 feet in width.

The ores are composed of sulphurets and oxides of iron, in large masses, and mixed with quartz, talcose and micaceous slates, and in some parts with sulphurets and oxides of copper, native copper, and in other places with sulphuret of lead, all bearing gold in more or less quantities; and whilst the whole mass is, in my opinion, of a fair working quality, there are in places small threads running through it that are immensely rich, having yielded at intervals from $200 to $300 per bushel (£40 to £60 sterling), and pieces of gold at the depth of 80 feet, weighing from 12 to 15 dwts., and this holding down where the ground is at the hardest.

This I can testify from actual observation, having had the superintendence of the mine for several years, up to the end of 1848, and after the experience I have had in other mines in Virginia, for the last three years, would pronounce the Vaucluse a first-rate concern for working on a large scale by a company.

The whole that is now required is more capital to sink the shafts deeper (or in some places, perhaps, it would be best to sink new ones altogether where the old ones were not commenced in their proper places), drive new levels, and open backs to ensure a rich return. The whole of this could be done for a very moderate outlay, as the ground, as far as it has been penetrated, has not proved very hard.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Mining Engineer.

Mr. Phillips's character, intelligence, and experience, are attested by the following certificate from Capt. William A. Jackson, author of the Map of California, whose authority in such matters is fully appreciated in this country.

London, November 14.—I hereby certify that I have known Capt. Thomas Phillips, of Virginia, for the last 7 or 18 years, and that the said gentleman has been actively engaged in the gold region of that State, in the various capacities of underground captain, of mining engineer, and general superintendent of gold mines in Virginia, and from his long experience in mining (he being a Cornish man) I consider Capt. Phillips's knowledge and judgment in such matters as second to none in the United States, I also certify that I am well acquainted with the Vaucluse Gold Mine in Virginia, and consider it a valuable property. WM. A. JACKSON.

A case of ores taken from the Vaucluse Mine on the 3d of February last, was sent to this country under the seal and certificate of the agent there. The ores were submitted to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, who have furnished the following report of their assay. Assay Office, 79, Hatton Garden, London, 11th March, 1852.

The specimens of ore from the Vaucluse Mine, assayed for the Liberty Mining Company, have been selected into five different characters, of which samples not used are returned, numbered according to the following report:—

1. Chiefly quartz, with small quantities of auriferous iron pyrites, and hydrated oxide of iron. Produces gold equal to 798 ozs. in ton of 20 cwts.
2. Auriferous iron pyrites, with quartz, &c. Produces gold equal to 581 ozs. in ton of 20 cwts.
3. Mica slate and schist, with quartz of iron pyrites. Produces gold equal to 9 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. in ton of 20 cwts.
4. Powder in paper, chiefly gold and auriferous iron pyrites. Produce 25·31 per cent. of gold.
5. Powder in paper, chiefly gold and calcined auriferous iron pyrites. Produces gold equal to 9·85 per cent.

N.B. The samples for assay have been as carefully selected as possible, so as to take a fair average of the gold of the bulk in each, and the report not likely to exceed the quantity which would be obtained by extraction on a large scale.

JOHNSON AND MATTHEY.

Specimens of the ores may be seen at the offices of the company. In conclusion, the committee call attention to the following advantages of this enterprise.

1. A Charter from the Legislature of Virginia, affording the company every facility in its legitimate operations, while the responsibility of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
2. The tenure of the property which exempts it from Royalty, and from dues or taxes of any kind.
3. The abundance of ores and facility of working them.
4. The position of the mines in a country where labour and provisions are extremely low in price, and the climate of which is proverbially healthy.
5. The proximity of the mines to England, enabling the agent to communicate the result of the operations to the committee weekly.

Application for shares to be addressed to the secretary or the brokers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me ..... Shares of £1 each in the Liberty Mining Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the amount when called upon to do so.

Usual signature.....
Name in full .....
Address.....
Business or profession.....
Dated this ..... day of ..... 1852.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

WHITE'S PATENT
HYDRO-CARBON CANNEL GAS.—The HYDRO-CARBON GAS is manufactured from Coals, Cannels, Resins, Oils, Bitumens, &c., in connection with WATER GAS, by the application of which the oleflant gas is preserved, and an IMMENSE INCREASE IN VOLUME AND LIGHT EFFECTED.

The WATER GAS is made by the decomposition of water in its passage over Coke or Charcoal at a red heat, and is, in addition to the above, a source of great economy in labour and purification.

Parties owning gas works may adopt this patent at a trifling expense, a change of retorts only being necessary.

All communications and enquiries for information, estimates, &c., to be addressed to W. G. GINTY, manager.

HYDRO-CARBON GAS COMPANY,
GAS ENGINEERS,
No. 51, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

TESTIMONIALS.
FROM JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P., AND BROTHERS.

We have now been making gas by White's hydro-carbon process for several months, and have no hesitation in saying that we produce 40 per cent. more gas from Wigan Cannel, than we were able to do upon the old plan, without any apparent diminution of light, that the gas is purer and the atmosphere of the mill rooms more healthful in consequence. We believe the hydro-carbon Cannel gas to be well worth introducing into any establishment on the score of economy. JOHN BRIGHT & BROTHERS.
Rochdale, Feb. 10, 1852.

FROM THE DUNKELD GAS COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords us much pleasure, after a trial of about three months, to be able to add our testimony to the many flattering accounts we notice respecting the quality of your hydro-carbon Cannel gas, equally as regards purity, brilliancy, and economy, yielding a large increase of produce over the old system—it gives entire satisfaction to the consumers; and parties from other gas-consuming places, who have visited our works, seem highly pleased with the result.

We are, Gentlemen, your very obedient servants.
JAMES CONACHER, Chairman.
Dunkeld, March 20th, 1852. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Manager.

[Further Testimonials may be had on application.]

Original Correspondence.

ALLEGED INTOLERANCE AT CWM AVON WORKS.

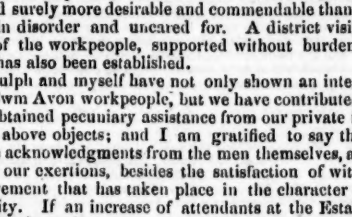
SIR,—I am constrained to address you upon the subject of a statement which appeared in your Journal of the 27th Feb., imputing to myself and Mrs. Biddulph cruelty and oppression towards the persons employed on the Cwm Avon Iron-Works, in Glamorganshire. The charge is totally untrue; and, considering the serious nature of it, I have reason to complain that the Editor of a journal of such influence should have lent its columns to such a publication. The charges of intolerance are not less unfounded, as I shall proceed to show. The facts are these:—

About four years since, the Bank of England were compelled to enter on the works of the Cwm Avon Company, partly as the means of repaying themselves considerable advances made to the owners, or parties, interested in those works; and they appointed me to be their local manager and agent. Upon my first entering upon my engagement, I found a gross system of immorality existing among the workmen. A very general disregard of the Lord's Day at that time prevailed, with much drunkenness and vice. This was the disgraceful state of things in these times, and under the administration so much lauded by Mr. Roberts; and I have done my utmost to discourage it. I have stopped, so far as practicable, the works generally on the Sunday—the blast-furnaces partially so, which I believe is the case in no other works in Wales. Upon an application by the Independents (of whom Mr. Roberts is a minister) for leave to enlarge their chapel, I granted additional ground for the purpose. I also allotted ground for another large chapel, called the Rock, upon other parts of the works. I allotted other ground for a chapel for the Wesleyans, and appropriated two rooms in different parts of the works for the Baptists; and having done thus much for the Dissenting portion of the community, in deference to their feelings, I also took care that the requirements of those who were of the Established Church should be attended to. Accordingly, I at first succeeded in procuring the services of a curate, which were much wanted. As the church filled, it was through my exertions rebuilt and enlarged, and another curate was procured; and four services are now performed, two in Welsh and two in English, when formerly from various causes, which I avoid entering into, there were none, and this without expense to the parish or the workmen. Further, upon my first arrival at Cwm Avon, the school had about 90 boys, and from 25 to 30 girls—the latter, for the most part, ignorant and untidy. Mrs. Biddulph has devoted her whole time and attention to those schools. They have now respectively 197 girls and 258 boys. There are besides three other schools, affording accommodation for 430 children, under efficient masters and with proper materials for instruction. There are also evening and Sunday schools. The aspect of these children, and their willing attention and general behaviour, affords evidence of the good treatment and kindness they receive. Of course, some system and discipline is requisite; and an orderly attendance in a body at the place of worship by the members of these schools, under the superintendence of their instructors, is a very usual regulation, and surely more desirable and commendable than suffering them to assemble in disorder and uncared for. A district visiting society for the benefit of the workpeople, supported without burden or expense to themselves, has also been established.

Mrs. Biddulph and myself have not only shown an interest in the welfare of the Cwm Avon workpeople, but we have contributed from our own funds, and obtained pecuniary assistance from our private friends towards effecting the above objects; and I am gratified to say that we have received ample acknowledgments from the men themselves, and from others, in return for our exertions, besides the satisfaction of witnessing the general improvement that has taken place in the character and conduct of the community. If an increase of attendants at the Established Church and schools has been the consequence, it has not been effected by cruel and intolerent conduct, as stated in terms so absurd as to carry with them a refutation of the charge, but by the free will of the parties themselves. A free will they have now through my exertions an opportunity of exercising, not enjoyed before; nor has the religion of the parties been a cause of dismissal from, or engagement in, the works. Character, conduct, skill, and the state of employment, have been the only criterion. Among the principal agents are members of all sects; and Lewis, so particularly referred to by Mr. Roberts, with seven of his family, have been for some time in receipt of 450*l.* per annum from the works. It was not to be expected or hoped that important changes could be effected without causing offence to some; but I am not now about to enter into an explanation in refutation of the particular charges brought against me. The bank authorities are my superiors. To them I am answerable for my management of the works. Under their continual inspection I have acted. To their investigation have these very charges been subjected. They are upon inquiry satisfied with the groundlessness of them; and I have the gratification of receiving their unqualified expression of approbation of my management and conduct. I rely upon the approval of my superiors and my own consciousness of rectitude; and, simply adverting with regret to the terms in which Mr. Roberts speaks of a worthy and zealous member of the Church, I leave the matter to the judgment of the impartial, requesting that, in common justice, publicity may be given through your Journal to my letter.—J. BIDDULPH: *Cwm Avon Works, Taibach, April* 5.

IMPROVED GAS RETORT.

SIR,—It is so very desirable in gas manufacture to find some cheap easy, practicable method of using up the coal-tar profitlessly accumulating in large works, that various schemes have been projected for that purpose. But could a plan be devised which would be productive of less coal-tar than by present processes of distillation, such a method would be esteemed far more important than any other. The separate destructive distillation of coal-tar presents so many difficulties in practice, that it is generally disapproved; and the only means at present known, producing the least tar, requires very complicated retorts, and has many mechanical objections. Simplicity is essential; and hence the difficulty of combining this important requisite with the conditions chemically required. The most simple arrangement that has ever presented itself to me is that of a kind of compound retort, as represented in the annexed diagram:—



Over the common retort, A, B, is a supplementary retort, or circular tube, C, D, of 9 in. or more in diameter, connected with A, B, at E, from whence, in ordinary practice, a stand-pipe ascends to dip into the gas main; but here such arrangement is reversed—the stand pipe being attached to F. The course taken by the gas will necessarily be in the direction shown by the arrows from B to E, out at F, and thence to the gas main. The ends, C and D, are provided with plates, which, being unscrewed, the tube can be raked out, and cleaned from end to end without interruption. In operating with this compound retort, it is charged with coal, as usual, at the mouth piece, A, E—the tube, C, D, having been previously charged from either end with coke, brick, tiles, or, what would seem preferable, either the coke of Boghead Cannel, or simply peat—matters having an absorbent quality to take up the tar vapour; and by passing through their heated pores, to decompose it. A, B alone requires recharging, as C, D may be expected to retain its properties unaffected for several days. Two principal causes operate to produce coal-tar. First, the too rapid escape of the impure gas that is generated from the quickly heated external surface of the coal within the retort; and, secondly, the slow progress of the distillation, to which the central portion is submitted at the same time during the early stage of the process. Now, it does appear if this impure naphthalised gas, as it may then be termed, were taken through the additional circuit of heated surface afforded by the supplementary portion, C, D, containing mere dry, heated, absorbent matter, and while the gas itself is rich in naphthaline, held in solution by the sulphur present in the coal, that a great saving would be effected in having more gas and less tar from the one operation.

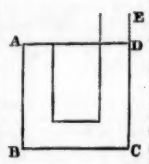
It is particularly important to bear in mind that the tar vapour, in this, its first production, is assimilated with the gas, naphthaline, sulphur, and other products; and that, as sulphur, exerts a solvent power over carbon, (a chief constituent of naphthaline), all the circumstances at this first production are more favourable to its perfect and economic decomposition than can be expected when taken cold from the tar cistern—the very circumstances of its high temperature and vapourous form indicating that we should then, if ever, seize and turn it to account.

The arrangement of this retort must not be confounded with the contrivances called "regenerators," nor with propositions for taking the impure gas through small red-hot tubes under the retort. These, in most cases, appear to have been constructed on mechanical, irrespective of chemical, conditions; ending in decomposing the carburetted hydrogen, to the great detriment of its luminosity. I hope that some gas engineer will experimentalise with, and report on a retort of this arrangement.

Moorgate-street, City, April 3. ——— HENRY DIRCKS.

ON THE BEST FORM OF VENTILATING POWER.

SIR,—On reading the evidence given before the Lords' Committee in 1849, I find in the valuable evidence of Mr. Nicholas Wood a theorem for the calculation of the power of furnace ventilation, and also the practical effect of that system of ventilation at the Hetton Colliery—perhaps the best managed pit in the kingdom. The object he appears to have had in view was, to show the excellence of this mode as a machine for the purpose of ventilation; and as the results of calculations by men of his standing are often taken for granted, I beg to point out errors (taking his data, which are near enough the truth), which will show that so simple a machine is most wasteful of power. The theorem by which Mr. Wood calculates the power of furnace ventilation is that given by Tredgold; thus—Let A, B, and C, D, represent two columns of air of different densities, owing to the expansion by heat of one of them, C, D; let D, E, represent the increased height of the column so expanded; then the velocity with which this air will move will be equal to that of a heavy body falling through D, E. This is the principle on which Mr. Wood calculates the theoretical velocity of the air in his shafts at Hetton, where it would be 98·5 feet per second, instead of 37·6 feet, as he makes it; for, he says, the temperature of his downcast is 60°, and that of his upcast 140°,—that 1000 parts of air expand by 80° into 1169—then a column of 900 feet, the depth of the Hetton shaft, will expand into 1052 feet, and the difference between the two columns will be 152 feet, and a body falling through this height will acquire a velocity of 98·5 feet per second. On going into the calculation with respect to the practical effect, Mr. Wood states that a column of air 900 feet long and 1 foot area, at 60°, weighs 474,300 grains, and at 140°, 405,700 grains, giving a difference of 68,600 grains, which divided by 7000 grains, gives 9¾ lbs.; this pressure multiplied by the area of the shaft, 154 feet, and the product multiplied by 1280, the measured velocity of the air in the shaft per minute, gives 58½-horse power. Mr. Wood makes it 71-horse power, because he has taken the troy pound (5760 grains) instead of the avoirdupoise (7000 grains). Now, the theoretical power will be represented by 9¾ lbs. per foot, moving with a velocity of 98½ feet per second, equal to 267-horse power. I have never been able to receive Mr. N. Wood's opinion that a strict analogy exists, as regards mechanical effect, between a column of air ascending an upcast in this way, and an equal weight raised at the same velocity by the ordinary mechanical means; and the doubts, which led me to look into these calculations, are considerably increased by finding in the results before given that so simple a machine has no better a modulus than ·22, or, in other words, that 78 per cent. of power is altogether unproductive of useful result. I should be glad to see in your Journal the opinions of some of your scientific contributors on this subject, which is particularly interesting to enquirers respecting the best form of ventilating power.—H. G.: *March* 30.



IMPROVEMENTS IN COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—There is no fact so glaring, and yet which has strangely escaped the notice of your numerous correspondents, on the subject of copper smelting, than that, notwithstanding the rude method of smelting copper ores in use, yet, as compared with the conventional method of assaying, it yields to the smelters a surplus of 10 or 12 per cent.—that is, although there is a palpable loss of copper in smelting copper ores on the large way, yet the method of assaying those ores is so far defective, that the copper companies purchasing by the assay find they have a surplusage of metal to the tune of 10 or 12 per cent. at the end of the year's smelting. This is far from being the effect of design, or, as some would insist on it, the work of the smelters themselves, but arises from the imperfection in the art practised in Cornwall, through the use or abuse of the fluxes employed. After having caused experiments to be made *with* and *without* certain of the fluxes used, and with very indifferent success, I beg to submit the following recent results of assays made *with* and *without* the flux used (fluor-spar); and I think I may fairly arrive at the conclusion, that to fluosilicic acid, generated in making the regulus, we may attribute a considerable loss in copper, varying in amount according to the character of the ores assayed. I should premise that these results are from an experienced Cornish assayer, checked by a double assay, from a second assayer, also Cornish.

	With Fluor.	Without.
1. Sample of red oxide of copper	59	60¾
2. Ditto of sulphuret of copper	69½	71
3. Ditto of purple copper ore	44¾	45½
4. Earthy carbonate of copper	35½	37½
5. Earthy red oxide of copper	18¾	23
6. Copper pyrites and green carbonate	31	32¾
7. Copper pyrites and purple copper ore	48	49½
8. Red oxide of copper and copper pyrites	25½	26½
9. Cop. pyrites, purple cop. ore, and earthy carb. of cop.	36½	37¾

Before such of your readers, and there are many of them to whom this subject may be one of interest, I beg to lay this part of a long experience in the copper trade.—THOMAS IRVING HILL: *Gray's Inn-square, April* 6.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON LEAD MINES.

SIR,—A correspondent, under the signature of "A. B.," calling himself a small shareholder, through the medium of your last Journal, asks some questions relative to these mines. If he be a shareholder, large or small, he knows by addressing his questions to the proper quarter—the office of the company—he will receive an answer to them, and I trust a satisfactory one.

April 8. ——— GEORGE HADLEY, Purser.

ST. AGNES BEACON TIN AND COPPER MINE.

Heigho! heigho! my dearest dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here.

SIR,—The promoters of the above very promising scheme have replied ambiguously to my communication, in shape of advertisement; and, as they make great misrepresentations in their own justification, they are called upon to say what the 25 guineas was had for (but for 25 shares) from Wildon, within half a mile of Stourport Post-office, and all letters from Wildon bear Stourport post mark, so that there could not be a mistake as to its position.—EDWARD GRENSILL, jun.: *April* 8.

P.S. I should like to know what branch of the London and Westminster Bank the money is in, that enquiries may be made.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As premised in my letter of the 15th of March, and the result of the extraordinary general meeting having confirmed my opinion on this matter, I am induced to offer a few further remarks. Though I am glad to find that the board have come round to my way of thinking, and Mr. Arthur Dean, judging from advices he has received from the colony, and an inspection of "the plans, models, and specimens at the company's offices," bears me out fully in what I have stated, namely, "That it would have been far better to have concentrated all our energies to the prosecution of the Worthing Mine in depth." Mr. Hallett now admits "the error has been in working three mines instead of one, and sinking three shafts half a mile apart from each other. Had we (he says) confined ourselves to one only, we should have been down to a 50 fm. level in place of a 26. We have 24 fms. more to sink to reach the object we originally started to see."

The "plans and models" show plainly enough to any one that has paid any attention to mining pursuits that the site of the sump shaft was well selected to reach the lode at the depth named, from whence a level might ere this have been driven and intersected the second lode; therefore, by Mr. Hallett's present showing, we should have been aware of the worth of two lodes 50 fms. deep, "a desideratum devoutly to be wished," whereas we are only down half the distance. Whether remunerative or not, if the lodes deserved a further trial the expense would not be so alarming as to deter a true miner from sinking the shaft deep enough to intersect the second lode and drive out to see the first at a similar depth. This, with extending a few fathoms upon both, would, in my opinion, give the Worthing Mine as full and fair a trial as, under all the circumstances of the case, the low market value of shares and great dislike to paying calls on the part of the shareholders generally, would warrant.

But what have we to expect but calls for a long time to come? Have not the local committee, by taking Wheal Maria and other mines, entailed an expense that the 2000*l.*, proposed to be raised by the issue of 2000 reserved shares, will be quickly absorbed? Does not the directors' report intimate "That a negociation was pending for a valuable (?) mineral property in South Australia," delayed only until Mr. Hallett's arrival in the colony? These "negociations" are not concluded without money down; the negociators will not take our 4*l.* 10*s.* paid up shares in liquidation. Machinery, money, and time, even then would be necessary before the real worth of these "valuable mineral properties" can be tested. Have not "instructions" likewise gone out to the colony "that a careful investigation should be made" in search of gold These additions, I am fearful, will not tend to improve the value of our holding, but militate against the well-working of the object we first wished to see—that is, the Worthing Mine 50 fms. deep; and until it is proved valuable there I beg leave to differ with Mr. Ommaney as to the desirability of procuring a charter. At present, I see, we have to contend against an expensive outlay, and to expect continued calls to support it; nothing but a sudden and unexpected discovery can make it otherwise. I look for further advices, with some fear that they will not be of that character so sanguinely expected by a few, and shall be glad to find myself in error thereon, as I sincerely wish the parties interested every success they can possibly desire.—NUNES: *Islington, April* 5.

THE LIBERTY GOLD COMPANY, VIRGINIA.

SIR,—This company, which has sprung up in full stature, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, must attract great attention, for the following reasons. One of its proprietors has been here during the past two years, the scrutiny has been thorough, the caution extreme and quietly conducted; and, now that the mines are in a yielding state, the ores elaborately examined, the title as clear as a bell, the company organised under a Charter of Incorporation, the wages of labour perfectly defined and less than one-fourth that of California, provisions cheap and abundant, water and rail-carriage only 14 days from London, the ores here in abundance and now in process of examination, and nothing to be paid to the proprietors until *possession* be given, and likewise till all things are according to representations and present proofs—what more can be required? I abhor *speculators*, in the objectionable sense of the word, and all, all puffings. You have *my name*, and the judicious use of it at your private disposal. I have no right to give it to you in any other way, as this is a mere voluntary act on my part, that the company *might* see fit to regard as an interference with *their* concerns.—THE OLD DOMINION: *April* 9.

DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—The discovery of gold in California and Australia has caused many companies to be formed for the purpose of working the gold-fields in those countries; and there is no doubt but, if the works are carried on in a judicious, speedy, and economical manner, and superintended by proper and efficient agents, that the most successful results will be realised. In your valuable Journal you have had articles on the several companies which have been brought before the public at different times. In last week's paper, there is an article speaking in very flattering terms of the Devon and Cornwall Miners' Company, and stating that a gentleman connected with the Devon Great Consols Mine had been engaged as manager. Of this company there have been many reports circulated lately, to the effect that it does not hold the position among the others that it ought to do. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to allow me to ask from the committee replies to the following questions, so as to give correct information to the public and to the shareholders?—Whether the committee have received the whole of the capital? When does Mr. Gard, their manager, sail? Whether they intend to send Mr. Josiah Sims, C.E., their superintendent, with a staff of agents and men to the colony, and when?

My reasons for asking these questions are, that the report circulated is that the committee does not intend to engage Mr. Josiah Sims, although they stated in their prospectus and advertisement, that appeared in your Journal, that he had been engaged, and would be sent out to the company's lands immediately. It is to elicit the truth for the public and shareholders that I have taken the liberty of writing to you on this company, which was first brought out to the notice of the public by parties residing in the west of England.—"ONE AND ALL:" *Tavistock, April* 7.

LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION.

An especial general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Wednesday,—THOMAS FIELD, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN premised that they were then assembled to submit the Deed of Registration according to the resolutions passed at their last meeting.

Mr. EATON, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, from the *Mining Journal*, likewise the following report from the directors:—

At the last general meeting of the shareholders it was resolved that the association should be incorporated under the Act of Parliament for the regulation of joint-stock companies: your directors in pursuance of that resolution caused the company to be provisionally registered in the month of September last, and proceeded to prepare a Deed of Registration in conformity with the Act of Parliament. The draft of this deed is now submitted to the consideration of this meeting. It has been examined by the registrar and approved, after very considerable discussion and alteration required by him, in consequence of the engagements entered into by the company prior to the registration. The several clauses of the deed are so rigidly prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and the recognition of the company as a corporate body is so strictly limited to the period subsequent to the date of the provisional registration, that it will be necessary for a portion of the shareholders to confide their interests to the care of the directors until, by the complete registration of the company, they are empowered to make arrangements for confirming the contracts which have been entered into by the original shareholders.

Your directors have great satisfaction in being able to report the steady and progressive increase in the produce of the mine, and also that the advantages anticipated from the smelting works have been fully borne out. The amount of surplus assets, after payment of all liabilities in Spain and England, has increased from 3246*l.* on the 1st September, to 6070*l.* at the end of February, which is the latest date of the accounts received from Linares. The facilities for transport of the produce to the shipping ports has also been greatly increased, so that no accumulation of stock now remains in Spain, and arrangements have been made for its more speedy realisation on its arrival in England for the future. This meeting being specially convened for the purpose of the Deed of Registration, the accounts and matters of finance cannot now be gone into, but a general statement of the company's affairs has been drawn out for the inspection of the shareholders, and the books and accounts are open to them at the office, whenever any explanation or information may be required. The half-yearly meeting has been unavoidably postponed, for the reason that by the 13th section of the Act of Parliament it is enacted that no person can be permitted to act as a shareholder who has not signed the Deed of Registration, or been duly registered in the register of shareholders in the company. The completion of these arrangements being effected, your directors think that at the next meeting the shareholders will find their interests have not suffered from the delay which has occured in effecting the legal constitution of the company. A vacancy having occurred in the direction, by the resignation of Mr. Shaw, Mr. William Warne has been elected, subject to confirmation at the next general meeting of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the board were now prepared to hear any observations the shareholders had to make. The deed had been lying in the office for their perusal for some time, of which, he trusted, they had availed themselves, so that it would not require to be read, which would occupy at least five hours; he would suggest that the reading over the marginal notes should suffice, commenting thereon as they went, which being agreed to.

Mr. CROSBY (one of the directors) commenced doing so, which, with various observations made thereon by several shareholders present, occupied a very considerable time, many of the clauses having to be read throughout.

A SHAREHOLDER requested particularly No. 61 should be read, giving power to the directors to purchase lands, houses, &c., to sell, mortgage, or let, for the benefit of the company, whenever they may deem it advantageous.

The CHAIRMAN explained, that they had already had to purchase pertenencias, and might wish to do so for the time to come, but it would only apply to their own immediate locality; were it otherwise, it would not be done, except by permission given at the usual half-yearly meetings. A railway was contemplated, and if carried out, probably a store-house on the run of the line might be advantageous to the company's interest. The fact was, they were forced to become merchants as well as miners; and not having the means of disposing of their lead upon the mine, power must be taken in the deed for what was absolutely required. Half-yearly meetings allowed ample control, and if not, provision was made for calling special meetings at any time; necessary power was all they asked—extraordinary powers he was averse to.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that the capital be limited to 51,000*l.*, in lieu of 100,000*l.*, in 17,000 shares, of 5*l* each, which was cordially assented to.

The CHAIRMAN assured the proprietors that the board intended to confine the workings to the immediate vicinity of Linares only; nothing further would be contemplated without the approval of a general meeting.

Mr. CROSBY stated that the deed provided for a chairman, deputy, and five directors, with power to increase them to ten, and by no means decrease under four; but seven in all was considered necessary, so as to be sure of three giving their attendance at their weekly meetings. It further provided for two trustees (Mr. Thorne and himself), and two auditors, being shareholders of the company. Mr. Coxhead and Mr. Compton were unanimously chosen to act as auditors.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that there were 1000 shares unissued, and as there were 500 preference shares, he wished to know whether the interest thereon had been paid?

The CHAIRMAN said, since registration had been contemplated it had not; but he assured the meeting that they were duly protected, and would be settled with by a special vote at the first meeting after registration was completed. The half-yearly meetings were to be held in March and September.

On the clause as to the directors' qualification being read, it was agreed that the holding of 100 shares in the company should constitute such qualification,—two to go out annually, but capable of re-election. The other clauses were the usual and legal ones required by the Act, the total number of them being 138; and having been gone through, the CHAIRMAN asked the shareholders to approve of the deed, when Mr. WARNE moved, and Mr. HARGREAVES seconded, the following resolution—viz.: "That the Deed of Registration, as now read, be approved, and that the complete registration of the company be effected forthwith."—Carried, with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. COXHEAD contended that by clause 63 there was no need of registration, He was concerned in foreign mines in Germany and elsewhere, and no registering as yet had been contemplated or was necessary. He was certain the Linares Company might go on as heretofore without it.

The meeting, after giving a vote of thanks to the chairman, separated.

EXHAUSTION OF COAL MINES IMPROBABLE.—The enormous consumption of coals produced by the application of the steam-engine in the arts and manufactures, as well as to railways and navigation, has of late years excited the fears of many as to the possibility of the exhaustion of our coal mines. Such apprehensions are, however, altogether groundless. If the present consumption of coal be estimated at 16,000,000 tons annually, it is demonstrable that the coal fields of this country would not be exhausted for many hundreds of years.—*Lardner on the Steam-Engine.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—AN AGED MAN CURED BY THEM OF A COMPLAINT IN HIS STOMACH AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.—"I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's pills. For some years I was afflicted with a tightness in the stomach, accompanied by shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years old, yet though so far advanced in years, these pills have had so good an effect that I now take exercise without inconvenience or pain, and I feel quite relieved of the stomach complaint. (Signed) Henry Coe, North-street, Lynn. Messrs. Thew and Son, proprietors of the *Lynn Advertiser* will confirm this statement."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 90 fm. level, has a better appearance than for some time past, being now composed of mundic and soft beautiful spar. The stope over the 90 fm. level continues quite as good as reported last week—viz., 50*l.* per fm. We expect to commence the sinking of Wyld's shaft under the 90 fm. level next week. The ground in the cross cuts, north and south of this shaft, are just as reported last. In driving north through the lode in the 60 fm. level, west of the engine shaft, we find it contains pretty much mundic, which we consider favourable. We are getting on well with the clearing of the Boundary shaft under the 80 fathom level: this is for the purpose of taking the different levels from Great Wheal Alfred to drive east. We expect to prepare the engine-shaft next week for drawing from the 100 fm. level.

BAT HOLES.—The cross-cut at the 60, driving west towards the Cornish lode, is progressing favourably, ground being moderate for driving. The lode in the 48 north is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, mixed with spar and black-jack, spotted with lead ore; this level is now within 2 fathoms of being under the winze in the bottom of the 40; this winze is sunk to within 10 feet of the back of the 48, but is suspended for the present, in consequence of confining our operations to the 60 and 48 fm. levels alone. A communication with this winze and the 48 will be effected by means of a pare of tributers stoping the back of the 48 (after the end), which when holed will furnish us with an opportunity of driving levels above the 40 from the present breast of the former company, which is all in whole ground from about 4 fms. north of this winze to the surface. This winze will ventilate the old workings, and afford us a better facility for conveying the stuff to the engine-shaft. The tribute department, both on the Wood and California lodes, is without any material alteration.

BEACON.—Since my last report, we have cut the old Beacon lode, from which I broke some tinstuff, and it will produce 400 lbs. of black tin to the 100 sacks of work. We have also a good lode in the level driving up to Tellam's shaft, which will make 500 lbs. of black tin to the 100 sacks. The branches in the north shaft are very much improved, and will make 1200 lbs. of black tin to the 100 sacks. The lode that was cut in driving up the level to the clay works is looking very promising, and will make 300 lbs. of black tin to the 100 sacks; there has not been any alteration in the lode in the adit level since last week. We shall get the stamps to work as fast as possible, and I think we shall raise more tinstuff than they will be able to stamp out.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the rise against Lintern's winze, in the 115, as also bottom of said winze, is worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; in the same level, west of Andrew's winze, we have cut into and through the lode in several places, 3 or 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, can, and ore, producing some saving work; it is a strong promising lode, and one that, in all probability, will become very productive at a greater depth, and be lasting also. In the eastern end, in the 103, the lode is yielding good work. There is a fine lode in the bottom of the 60, laying open a good length of productive ground for tributers; the lode in the end is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The pitches generally are slightly improved, and continue to yield well, so that we can depend on maintaining ou position at the ticketings. We have commenced sinking an incline plane from surface, through the old workings; this mode or plan of ventilating the mine and developing its resources at a greater depth has been determined on after mature consideration, and I trust the result will prove it to be the best, both as regards efficiency and economy, that could have been adopted.

BICTON CONSOLS.—The works at this mine are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. The engine is working well, and the shaft is nearly cleared. From the present favourable indications, great results may be expected. The whole of the remaining shares have already been taken up, and the works will now be carried on with the utmost vigour.

BLACK CRAIG.—The shaftmen have finished cutting down the shaft from 7 fms. above the adit to 7 fms. below, and cleared away all the stuff; they are now cutting ground in the adit level to make a convenient place to come at the pitwork, &c. The men from the 25 to the 7 fathom level will be some weeks yet completing their job. There are four men rising above the adit over the old engine-shaft, and several more still opening out the intended whim round at that place. Hugh Newbiggin's bargain is an end driving east about 8 fms. below the adit, through a piece of untried ground between the two shafts; a branch of jack has made its appearance in the end in the last 6 feet driving, with spots of lead; this is an improvement, and we shall drive it on to see what it will make. In the 40 fm. level No. 1 cross-cut has been driven near 10 feet through a good mixture of ore, and we still have it in the present end. No 2 cross-cut has been driven near 3 fms. through a rock, containing occasional spots of ore, and is still driving. No. 3 cross cut has been driven about 20 feet, 7 feet of which is good ore ground, but the present end appears to be in the wall; we intend to rise through the ore ground over this cross-cut to open a communication with No. 4 pitch. I understand there has never been much ore in No. 1 pitch under the 28 fm. level, west of the engine shaft, and the men have done very little in it: I do not know if they will take it again at 5*l.* per fm. In No. 2 pitch, 4 fms. to the west, the ore continues very good, but it has not improved. No. 3 pitch, 4 fms. further west, was very rich, and the rock has still a favourable appearance. No. 4 pitch, extending from No. 3 westward, has disappointed the tributers hitherto, and we now intend to set them to sink on No. 3 cross-cut, which, when accomplished, will enable us to work this ground to a far greater advantage to the company. I beg to state that I have not been able to see the ground in the bottom of any of these pitches, as it is covered with stuff in all of them. The other pitches being all in old ground, have nothing in them requiring particular notice.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The ground in the shaft continues to improve. To save cost in whim drawing I have arranged to draw the stuff to the 40 by hand tackle. There is no alteration in the other bargains: 33 tons of ore will be at Wadebridge to-morrow (April 10), and will be sampled next week.

BORINGDON PARK.—The following is the list of settings:—The adit level to drive by six men, or the month out, at 1*l.* 4s. per fm. The 16 fm. level to drive west by six men, the month out, at 2*l.* per fm. The plat to enlarge in the 16 fm. level, ground to cut for set off, to put in pent house, complete for sinking, at per bargain of 30*l.* Wheeling from adit level by six men, the month out, at 10s. per fm. Wheeling from the 16 fm. level by three men, the month out, at 6s. 6d. per fm. Filling and landing from adit and 16 fm. levels by four men, the month out, at 4s. per fm. Whim drawing from adit and 15 fm. levels, the month out, at 4s. per fm.

BOTTLE HILL.—The stopes have improved considerably since the last report. Another parcel of tin (about 7 tons) has been sent to market, and about 30 tons of copper are now ready. The engine is nearly completed, and it is expected will be put to work in a fortnight. All the works are progressing most favourably.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, in the 125 fm. level, south on the lead lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the north end at this level is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, producing 3½ cwts. of lead ore per fm.; in the rise in the back of this level we have not taken down any lode as yet. We expect to make a communication to the 112 this month; in the same end south the lode is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, saving work. In the 100 and south the lode is 1 foot wide, and will produce 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 70, towards the 40 fm level, on the lead lode, is productive and ground very favourable for rising. In the 50 end, driving west on Johnson's lode, the lode is 1 foot 6 in. wide, and will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and saving work for tin. At Kelly Bray, in rising and cutting down the shaft we are getting on as well as can be expected. The 70 back stopes are looking very well at present, and will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the end driving east in this level is not so productive as when last reported; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; the end driving west, on the south part of Kelly Bray lode, in this level, the lode is 3½ feet wide, and will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. At the north mine, the end driving west in the 20 fathom level, on No. 1 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, prian, and copper ore, of good quality. There is water issuing from the lode, and we expect to cut the cross-course in a little while.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The deep adit, west of Caroline shaft, presents very little change. The various stopes for tin show very nearly the same indications as last reported—tolerable work. In regard to the dressing department, our parcels will be ready for sale in about a week or ten days.

CARADON VALE.—Our operations here are but slow, as you may suppose. Having sufficiently cut the lead lode to ascertain its bearing, I have put the men to sink a small shaft a little further east of it, to try it down to about 20 fathoms deep. The ground is easy for sinking through: two men can sink 6 feet in a week. From what I have seen of the lode, and the nature of the killas, I think that at 20 fms. deep we shall have a paying lode.

COPPER BOTTOM.—In the 20 fathom level, driving west of ladder-road shaft, the lode looks much more promising than when last reported; the end is now 7 fathoms west of the shaft. May's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 30 fm. level; the lode in the shaft continues to improve—it is at present worth 10*l.* per fathom for copper. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of May's shaft, the lode has been disordered by a cross branch, but is more promising than when last reported. In the 20 fathom level, driving west of Gendall's shaft, the lode is still unproductive. We have cut the south part of the lode in the 10 fathom level, west of Gendall's shaft—it is rather small, but orey.

CUBERT.—The engine shaft is now complete to the 45 fm. level, and 3 ft. have also been sunk for a fork. We are now putting down our standing lift, and hope to have it in place by the end of this week, when we shall immediately commence to drive east and west on the lode. The ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft is very much improved, which will afford additional facility in driving. The lode has completely gone through the shaft, consequently nothing of it has been seen during the past week. The lode in the 35 fm. level east is much the same in appearances as last reported, but the lode has not yet been reached by the cross cut to the west in this level; from present appearances, however, we believe that we are nearly through the elvan course, as well as near the lode; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is still productive of some good work, and the ground continues favourable. The lode in the 25 fm. level east is much improved in appearances, being much increased in size, principally composed of a kindly description of quartz, yielding much water, and there is every prospect of it shortly becoming productive in this level; to the west the lode is at present poor: the lode in the winze sinking under this level is producing some good work, and has altogether a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 15 fm. level east is again productive for lead, making some good bunches of lead in the gossan; the lode in this level to the west is still very promising, and is at present producing some good stones of lead.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—There is still a good lode of tin in the 8 and 17 fm. levels east from flat lode shaft, and a good lode of tin in a winze under the 10, west from Rose-engine-shaft. The mine on the whole is looking better.

EAST BORINGDON.—The following is the list of settings:—The 28 fm. level to drive west by six men, the month out, at 2*l.* 2s. 6d. per fm. The 28 fm. level to drive east by six men, the month out, at 2*l.* 5s. per fm. Filling and landing from the 28 by two men, the month out, at 4s. per fm., and from shaft at 9s. 6d. per fathom. Whim drawing from the 28 at 5s. per fm., and from shaft at 12s. per fm. The shaftmen are not yet down with their stent.

EAST CROWNDALE.—We have altered the direction in driving the 58 fm. level west, and have put the men to drive further north, believing the main part of the lode to be still north. We have communicated the rise with the 47, on the north lode, and have put four men to stope the ore ground, which at present looks fair for paying.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much harder at present. The ground in the 24 end, north of engine-shaft, is also hard, but the lode good for tin: I trust it will soon improve; however, we are making all possible dispatch in sinking the engine-shaft.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the rise in the back of the 23 fm. level is yielding, as before, good stamps work. We have no alteration in the lode in the adit level. The tributers are earning fair wages. I regret to say that the water is still in the 93 fm. level: having had some rain during the past week, we sunk the water 5 fms. I doubt, without an additional stream of water, we shall not do much in the bottom of the mine for the summer.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—At Hitchins's shaft, since my last report we have completed the plat in the 45 fm. level, 10 ft. by 9 ft. wide, the lode in which is looking splendid, of the same character as in my last. We have not been able to cross-cut the lode south, as we are preparing for sinking as soon as possible. We have fixed the bearers and cistern and driven east to take the fallen water into the said cistern, and also commenced cutting the bob hole to fix a bob to take the underlay from the downright. In the tunnel level we are still driving on the north part of the lode; the end is producing good stones of copper ore, and looking promising for greater quantity. We cut a hole 3 ft. in the south side of the end, which is a fine looking lode as far as we can see; it is too near the last cross-cut to drive yet, but we must drive on, and I am confident we shall be well paid for our outlay.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The general appearance of the middle lode in the 10 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, is much the same as for the last 8 or 10 fms. in driving, being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of slate, friable quartz, flookan, mundic, carbonate of lime, and in some places good stones of lead. Since my last we have set the 10 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, to four men, 4 fms. stent or the month, at 4*l.* 15s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding about half a ton of ore per fm. The causter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze, is much the same as reported in my last, being a good mixture of ore for about 3 ft. wide. During the week we have set four men to stope in the back of this level, for the month, at 1*l.* 12s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance, and will, on an average, yield fully half a ton of ore per fm. Mr. J. A. Joseph and Capt. Sampson Trevethan were underground with us on the 1st inst., and I believe they have taken a favourable view of our prospects in general. The dry weather still continues, and the surface water is very scarce.

GARREG.—The lode in the 20 fm. level north is still very favourable for driving, and occasionally producing fine stones of lead; the lode in the south end is more favourable for driving, but at present producing no lead. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 12 fm. level to communicate with the 20 fm. level, north of engine shaft: this is not only requisite for ventilation, but will enable us to work the back of the 20 fm. level on tribute.

GEORGIA CONSOLS.—We are happy to say that a great improvement has taken place in the ground in the engine-shaft—it is set to eight men, for 10*l.* per fm., and it will not require much more than half the time to reach succeeding levels as it has those already seen. Our 19 tribute pitches were renewed by the workers at about the same prices as last survey day. The tram waggon is in full operation from the engine-shaft to the steam stamps. Our prospects are still improving, and ere long, the returns for the same will fully satisfy you.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 50, east from Buckley's, is unproductive. The 40, east from Burgan's, is producing good work for lead. The 30 is producing good stones of lead, and we expect it will improve as soon as it gets settled in the elvan again; the rise in the back of the 30, on the new lode, will turn out ½ ton of lead ore per fm.; the adit level is producing good work for lead; the lode in the 30, at Kenworthy's, is 5 ft. wide, turning out a great quantity of tinstuff for the stamps. The lode in the new shaft on the hill is 5 feet wide, the whole of which will produce about 5 cwts. of black tin to the 100 sacks of 18 gallons. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking very well.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—On the 2d instant we commenced clearing the cross-cuts north of the Park engine-shaft in the 40 and 27 fm. levels, so as to set tribute pitches—a communication will be made in a few days in the 27 fm. level. A winze has been sunk below the 30 between King's and Cock's shafts—it contains a lode of fine appearance. King's shaft is already cleared about 7 fms. under the 30, and a sollar, &c., has been met with, which causes us to believe that we are not far from the bottom of the mines in this place. Cock's shaft was commenced clearing today (2d inst.) under the 30. We are preparing as fast as possible to drop the pumps in the flat-rod shaft. On Tuesday (March 31), we discovered an end in the 6 fathom level about 30 fms. east of the eastern Park shaft, worth about 10*l.* per fathom—the price for driving per fm. is 40s. We believe that there is a great quantity of rich whole ground on the course of the lode east. The 40 fm. level driving east and west of the Park eastern shaft was by the former workers only driven a short distance, which leads us to believe that we are not far from the bottom of this shaft; the ends contain very good lodes. Four new pitches were set last Friday, and six more this week. The steam whim-house is erected and roofed. The crusher house will be built next week. We have received some of the private samples, from which we judge that the ore for sale on Thursday will exceed the last sold in price more than 1*l.* per ton. The tribute pitches are looking very well.

HAWKMOOR.—The first pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level east shows a good appearance; they are dessing the lode, and will break several tons of ore shortly. The next pitch east is still producing a fair quantity of good work. The pitch above the 20 fm. level west is producing good work.

HENNOCK.—The shaftmen are still engaged in cutting plat in the 40 fm. level. In the winze to the south of the shaft we are sinking by the side of the lode, and I intend to hole to the 40 fm. level before I take down any part of the lode again. In the winze to the north of the shaft the lode is getting larger, and improving for lead. In the 30 fm. level north, the lode is greatly improved, now about 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is a beautiful fair gossan, with a great quantity of carbonate of lead mixed with the gossan; this appears to me to be the back of another shoot of lead, still further north than we have been. I am preparing dressing-floors and grinder with all possible dispatch, and our engine-house is getting on as fast as consistent, so that the walls may properly settle and bind themselves together. We have commenced the stack, and hope to have everything in order by the time the engine arrives.

HERODSFOOT.—In the 137 fathom level south the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; there are three stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 is worth 8 cwts. and No. 2 and 3 6 cwts. each of ore per fm.; the ground is moderately easy, and consequently profitable. The north end in the 127 fathom level is easy for driving, and worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm.; there are two stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 worth 5 cwts. and No. 2 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the same level south the lode in the end is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; there are four stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 worth 5 cwts., No. 2, 8 cwts., and Nos. 3 and 4, 12 cwts. each per fm.—the average price for stoping being 40s. per fm. In the 117 fm. level south the lode on an average is worth 6 cwts. of ore: there are 12 men employed in this level, and the ground being easy, it will yield a good profit. In the 106 fm. level south we continue to drive the cross-cut, but expect to reach the lode in the course of a few days, and have commenced to sink a winze from the 90 fathom level to come down over the present end, which will prove the ground and ventilate both levels. In the 94 fm. level south the lode in the end is at present hard, and not worth more than 4 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 82 fm. level south we continue to drive on the eastern part of the lode, which we have every reason to believe is the main part: it is getting larger, and now produces very good stones of ore and some saving work. We have a few fathoms more to drive to get free of the disordered ground, and then there is little doubt of the lode becoming more productive; we have one stope in the back of this level which is yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The present settings are calculated to return 55 tons of ore, and there is no doubt but we shall have this quantity for the next sampling. On the same day (last Saturday) we sampled 55 tons of ore, the tenders for which will be received on the 13th instant.

HOLMBUSH.—The three shafts are sunk deep enough, previous to cross-cutting from each to intersect the lodes, and make the communication alluded to in our last; the stratum from each is very favourable indeed, as will be seen from the setting list, which we beg to inclose and send you; we need scarcely add that these cross-cuts will be forced on with all possible dispatch to reach the several points intended, which we hope will be in every way successful. The lode in the bottom of the diagonal shaft sinking below the 132 will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom of rich quality; the lode in the same level, east of the diagonal shaft, will produce 2 tons of rich ore per fm. There has been no lode taken down from the rise over this level since last reported on, but we have no doubt of its productiveness when taken down, judging from the appearance of the wall; the tribute pitch in the bottom of this level is very much improved, we never saw it so productive before—it is now set to eight men, at 3s. 6d. in 1*l.* We did intend to drive west from the diagonal shaft to intersect the eastern wall of the great cross-course, but we have altered our opinion, and now intend to drive east from the shaft first, to relieve the pitch before alluded to. The lead lode in the 132 fm. level south is very large, and producing stones of lead; the north end in this level is for the present suspended. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore, ground favourable for exploring. The lode in the 110 fm. level east will produce 9 tons of copper ore per fathom, with a better lode in the bottom and the back—set to six men, at 4s. in 1*l.* The winze that was sinking below the 100 fm. level is communicated to the 110, and has well ventilated both levels and laid open the ground to advantage for stoping. The lode in the 100 fm. level east will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, with favourable ground for exploring; the pitch in the bottom of the same level is very much improved, now set to eight men, at 8s. in 1*l.* The water is just the same, and all the work going on in regular order.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, in the 20 fm. north, the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. In the Salt sump stopes the lode is worth 10 cwts.; Kelly's rise, 10 cwts.; and Burn's stopes, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. At the 30 fm. level north the lode in the end is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the Salt sump shaft is worth 30 cwts; Graham's stope, 30 cwts.; Coulson's stope, 20 cwts.; Dent's sump, 8 cwts.; Martin's rise, 5 cwts.; and the tribute pitch, 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—We have sunk Dare's shaft 6 ft. below the 10 fm. level, and also driven 2½ fms. in the 10 fm. level east, on the silver-lead lode, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have broken down some of our copper lode, all good stamps work. We are taking down some silver, but of the second quality. We have 4 cwts. of rich silver ore and 1 ton of second quality at grass.

LEWIS.—Since my last report, the north lode in the 90, east from Tin shaft, has very much improved; the lode is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground, with indications of further improvement. The south lode in the 80, east from sump-shaft, is opening tribute ground. The new lode recently discovered in the cross cut, south from copper ore shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of tin; in other respects there is no alteration since my last report.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The 70 fm. level south has been extended about 9½ fms., the lode in which is large and kindly, being composed of flookan, quartz, and spots of lead ore. We are driving the 60 fathom level north by four men, the lode in the present end of which is composed principally of flookan. The stopes in the back of this level south are producing some good lead ore. We are busily engaged clearing the other levels, keeping the drawing machine to work both night and day. The 50 cross cut is still in hard ground.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft is now about 1½ foot wide, producing a little lead. The ground in the 96 fm. level west is improving for driving, but at present the lode is producing no lead. We are not yet through the workings in the old shaft: the old workings are much more extensive than I anticipated, and the whole of the lode is taken away both east and west. The 16 fathom level, driving on the north and south lode, is now producing about ¼ ton of lead per fm. There is no change in the stopes since my last. We have sampled for sale 90 tons.

MOLLAND.—Since the meeting in December the 42 fathom level has been driven east of the shaft 9 fms. 6 in. through a lode varying in size from 2 to 3 ft., the first 4 or 5 fms. of which was not so good as anticipated, but the last 5 or 6 fms. has undergone a material alteration for the better; the walls are more regularly defined, and the nature and quality of the lode changed from a heavy white iron to a beautiful quartz, in which the ore is more thickly disseminated, and the end worth at present from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per fm. After the winze now sinking from the 30 is communicated to this level, the back will be wrought upon tribute. The 42 fm. level is also extended west of the shaft 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. on the course of the lode, which is at present from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, and spots of copper ore, and of a kindly appearance; we have also driven between 3 and 4 fms. of cross-cuts in this level, with a view to intersect more lode, should there be any. The engine-shaft is now sinking under this level, in which the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of white iron, soft spar, and copper ore; in sinking this lift, and driving the next levels, I trust we shall find a still greater improvement than in the 42, and I think it no more than reasonable to expect it, seeing that the character of the lode is so decidedly improved from the 30 to the 42. The 30 has been extended east 4 fms. 4 ft., the lode in which has been productive throughout, and the back is now working on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*; this level is at present suspended, the men being put in the 42 east in room of the sumpmen; the winze has been sunk in the bottom of the same level 2 fms., and a rise made of 3 fms. in the back, which has laid open the ground now working on tribute. The 30 west has been driven about 9 fms. upon the course of the lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, with spots of ore. We have cleared up two old shafts, and are now clearing up the third upon the back of the lode on the western hill. There is a level driven west of the western shaft 22 fms. on the course of the lode, which is composed principally of white iron, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, and from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide; our object in doing this is to see the character of the lode, and probably at a future time to sink the shaft and communicate with our western levels for ventilation and drawing the stuff. We are also constructing a dam across the valley for the purpose of collecting the surplus water after floods, and gradually to use it with the regular stream as necessity requires; and I would here remark that in the mine should ultimately prove profitable, which, with further development, and our increasing prospects, there is every reason to anticipate there could be, and should be, a series of reservoirs built across the valley at a small cost (compared to the purchase of an engine, which would be a lasting cost) that would put us to 70 or 80 fms. deep, or perhaps considerably deeper, and I also think by building these dams we might attach a drawing machine to our crusher wheel, and draw all the stuff from underground, as well as crush the ore. Now I am sorry to say we cannot crush for want of water, owing to the uncommon length of dry season. I calculate that we have at surface dressed and undressed about 20 tons of copper ore, worth at the present standard 6*l.* 10s. per ton, and had we a sufficiency of water we could soon get another parcel ready for sale.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the 82 fm. level, is much improved since last reported; the lode in the 82 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 3 ft. wide, a good lode of ore. The lode in the 72 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of grey ore. The lode in the 62 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, grey ore. In the winze sinking below the 72 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, yellow ore. The lode in the 62 fm. level, east of Miner's shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing grey ore. The lode in the 82, east of Miner's shaft, is 2 feet wide.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the rise in the back of the 80, east of west shaft, no lode has been taken down this week. In the 70, east of John Michael's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 60, east of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per fathom.

NORTH VENTON.—The prospects you have in this sett are beyond the ordinary description. In passing through the lane a few days since, I perceived, as, I thought, a stain of a lode. I immediately put the men to dig a little, and shortly discovered a regular and well-defined lode. I have pitted it many fms. south through the sett. I find it to be about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan of a very rich description, with flookan, spar, &c., altogether a very promising lode for lead, and surrounded by a beautiful stratum of clay-slate. This discovery is about 80 fms. to the west of the former lode, which must certainly greatly enhance the value of the sett, and ought to be an inducement for more vigorous operations. There cannot be two more promising lodes at the depth. It appears to be altogether a lead district, and nothing is wanting but a small outlay to develope the riches that certainly exist here. The ground is easy for exploring, and not very expensive for timber; nor is it likely that the water charges will be very high, as the Butterdon and the Penhanger adjoin, and will be likely to take off some of the water that might otherwise be found in North Venton.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—The prospects throughout the mine continue of the most flattering description. In the 22 north the lode yields 1 ton of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 are worth 40*l.* per fm. Boundary shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 22. Nothing can look better than the slide in the bottom of the shaft, and I have no doubt of finding a course of lead in the 34. The 34 fm. level is driven to within about 6 fms. of the boundary shaft, so that we expect to hole to the shaft in this level by the end of this month. I am also much pleased to see an improvement in the dressing department, and hope, by the aid of our new plunger, that our next sampling will not be less than 45 tons of improved quality.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The lode still retains its size in Mortimer's shaft, with rich stones of tin, and producing a quantity of saving work. The end west of the engine-shaft, on the flat lode, is much as usual.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—Our engine was put to work on Friday last, the 2d instant, and I am happy to say that she worked remarkably well. We have since been casing the shaft, and doing sundry small jobs, preparatory to our commencing to sink the sump, or engine-shaft, and which will, together with the whim shaft, be proceeded with immediately, and the number of men greatly increased in this very promising mine. The vessel *Boscarne* is not yet arrived with the cargo of coals from Carlisle. Our prospects at the adit level are of the most promising character, of our having in a few months a rich and productive mine.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—We enclosed the tin bills of our sale at Chyandour yesterday (April 2); the quantity would be more considerable if all our tin frames were ready to work. We consider that there is full one-third of our tin in the slimes we have been unable to return; we shall, however, put eight extra frames to work in the early part of next week. Our tribute list will show that we expect to increase our sale next month, with a smaller amount of cost. Our engine is nearly ready to work, on Tuesday next we shall start it; we should have worked to-day (April 3), but for the delay in the steam and feed pipes by the founders—the whole was only delivered on the mine last night. On the courses of the lodes we have had no alteration since the last report.

RIX HILL.—There is no alteration in the cross-cut south since last report. Our tribute department looks well. January and February tin will be ready to sample at the regular ticketing,—full 10 tons.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—The lode in the rises from the 24 fm. level, going east, continues productive for good silver ore; the ground in both places has become hard for driving, and, in consequence, we have not been able to break so much good work as we otherwise should during the past week—about six bags full have been broken from the lode. East of the winze between the adit, near Murray shaft, as well as in the back of the deep adit by Highburrow shaft, we have risen and are continually breaking a quantity of dressing work, composed of flookan and white iron, and containing the grey oxide of silver and silver-lead. We have now about 4 tons of silver ore ready for market, as well as a parcel of gossan ore of an inferior quality, the weight of which is between 3 and 4 tons.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—The general appearance of the north lode, in the sink near the Rhydnet River, is much the same as last reported, being 8 or 9 ft. wide, composed principally of slate, friable quartz, flookan, gossan, and yielding some good stones of lead ore. On the whole, I consider it to be a very promising lode, and well worthy of a fair trial. Mr. J. A. Joseph, accompanied by Capt. Sampson Trevethan, inspected the mine on the 1st inst.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have continued to sink Rundle's shaft since I reported last; the lode is considerably improved, and the whole of the shaft is now in the lode, and we have not yet reached the north or foot wall; we calculate the shaft to be worth at the present time from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, of very good quality. We have continued to drive the adit level north on a cross-course, and in the last two days have intersected a branch containing spar, and small portions of copper ore; this level is about 60 fathoms south of Rundle's shaft, and we calculate there is another lode within a short distance. We are progressing fast with the wheel and wheel-pit, and we hope to have the whole in course of working within two months; meanwhile a crushing machine will be prepared, and we hope to begin to dress our ores shortly after the wheel is set to work.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The 215 fm. level is driven 3 feet south of the shaft; the lode is standing to the west, and will not be taken down for several fathoms driving, its dip being too far west for the underlie of the shaft. In the 205 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of horn-spar and ore, saving work. In the 190 end the lode is 1 foot wide, 6 in. of which is very good saving work. In the 175 end the lode is 2½ feet wide, good rich work. In the 160 end the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel and veins of ore throughout. At Spargin's shaft the water is in at the 175 fathom level, and about 20 tons of ore left underground through the stopping Spargin's engine, which was occasioned by the flues being choked, and the smoke mixing with the current of air passing through the mine. At the north mine the lode in the 90 end is 3½ feet wide, composed of fluor-spar and ore, opening good profitable ground. The stopes continue to turn out well, and from every appearance, they will yield large quantities of ore.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny's shaft is in full course of sinking for bearers and cistern in the 120 fm. level, and after it is completed, which will require perhaps a fortnight, we shall immediately commence the cross-cut towards the lode in this level. In the 107 fm. level north end the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3*l.* per fathom—from appearances in the level above we hope to have an improvement in this end soon. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom; in the south end, on west lode, it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom, and east lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fathom. At the north mine we have suspended the 78 end, north of Trehane, for fear of intersecting the slide, which would have the effect of letting the water from this into the south part of the mine, which at present would be a serious detriment. We hope in about a fortnight to commence the sinking of Smith's shaft. In the 68 fm level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom, and in the south end it is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom—it is the same as last reported east of the level driven north of Trehane. In the 55 end north the lode is without improvement, but the ground is easier. The stopes and pitches are usually productive.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: The 100 fm. level, west of Garden's, is driving north. In the stopes above the 90, west of Woolcock's rise, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the rise above this level, west of Terrill's winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore; in the stopes below this level, west of Arthur's winze, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm.; the same level, east of Christoe, is holed to North Downs west shaft.—Middle Lode: In the 64, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore; ditto west, it is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore.—Parent Lode: The 64, east of cross-cut, is driving to cut the cross-course.

TRELOWETH.—I regret that another quarterly meeting is at hand, and no decided improvement in the value of the mine; and although we must look forward to something better in depth, I am not certain that it would be good policy to suspend the levels, and confine our operations to sinking the engine shaft, because if we prosecute different points there are increased chances. It is true that all we have driven up to this time has profited nothing, yet no one can say how near we are to the bunch. I am quite willing to obey the directors' request in driving levels or sinking shafts, yet if I were to work in accordance with my own views, as long as the ground in the 45 and 55 fm. levels continues to be wrought at a moderate expense, it would be my wish to continue thereon. I am rather anxious to drain the water to the 10 fm. level, west of Lane cross-course, which may be accomplished by extending the 20 fm. level west of Woodfall's shaft; and go through the cross-course: after the lode is intersected it is most likely that 10 fms. would be drained. You may ask, What do you expect to see at this shallow level? My answer would be, to see the lode the former company worked, and more especially the south lode, which is cut in a cross-cut 35 fms. long, and report says it yielded some excellent copper ore. The ground in the engine shaft is hard. No improvement in the levels: sometimes the lode looks likely to improve in value, but the ends do not yet yield more than stones of copper ore. I would beg to remind you that the mines wrought to the east of us, with the exception of West Wheal Alfred, did not prove productive in the shallow levels; yet in depth the returns in Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols have been very considerable.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft, in the 70 fm. level west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per fathom for tin; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. In the 60 fm. level east the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, producing good work for tin; in the same level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom for tin. The 50 fm. level east has a lode in the end about 1 ft. wide, worth 2*l.* per fathom; the men are put to rise in the back of this level to hole to Buckley's shaft, which I hope will be accomplished in about three weeks from this time; the winze in the bottom of the same level west has a lode 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 40 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin—this end is much improved since my last re-

port. In the end in the 30 fm. level, extending east of Buckley's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and greatly improved for tin since last week; in the same level west the lode is 18 in. wide, and at present unproductive. At Lambo, the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level, at Kenworthy's engine-shaft, is set this day (April 5) to drive towards Hampton's lode, and should the men continue their operations, I hope to cut it in this level in about six weeks. At Wheal Kitty engine-shaft we are now down 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 50 fm. level; the ground is good for sinking, and I hope to get to the 60 fm. level in five or six weeks from this time. In the 50 fm. level east the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, producing half-a-ton of copper ore per fathom; the same level west has a lode 6 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The tribute pitches in this part of the mine are still looking well for copper, and I am of opinion that we shall very soon increase our copper sampling. The tribute pitches on Unity side of our works are still producing good work for tin.

WEST BASSET.—The lode in the engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide; here our progress is slow, owing to the hardness of the ground. The 84 fm. level east is producing good stones of ore. On the north lode the 42 fm. level east is improving and producing yellow, black, and crystallised ore; a very kindly lode. In the winze sinking under the 20 fm. level some part of the lode has been taken down, which is good saving work. We have not yet cut the lode in the 30 cross cut north, but are expecting to do so daily. On the whole our prospects are looking better.

WESTON.—We are going on with the level very well, and frequently cross some small points containing spar and lumps of ore. The water issues out of the breast just the same, which has drained the pool at No. 3 within one yard. The next feed we cut I expect will drain it altogether. You wish to know when I shall cut the ryder lode? It is impossible to tell exactly within 3 or 4 yards, on account of the underlay of the vein; but you may depend we are close upon it, and when cut I expect we shall succeed in having a splendid mine before we drive many yards along it.

WEST POLGOOTH.—In the 12 fm. level, at Hancock's shaft, we are still driving east and west on the north lode, which is looking very promising; and in the 22 fathom level we have driven a cross-cut 2½ fms., and expect to cut the north lode in that level in the course of a few days. Hallett's shaft is nearly completed to the bottom level. The carpenters are still busily engaged on the wheel, and will get it completed and fixed by the end of this month. We have now six heads of stamps constantly at work, and shall make a return of tin before next pay day.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—We are making all necessary preparations for commencing operations; the breaking of the pumps was a matter which we could not foresee, but the loss is rather considerable. I am of opinion that whenever the water is drained to bottom our returns of copper ore will be very good, but to work the mine to the best advantage preparation should be made for sinking a new engine shaft in the piece of ground in Treloweth sett, east of Stark's cross course. The 30 is extended west, in Treloweth sett, 6 fms.; and the end, when the water was let in, would yield for 2 feet wide about 2 tons per fathom, and only 6 fms. behind the end the lode was cut through, where it was 14 feet wide, consequently, it would be difficult to say what the lode is worth for copper ore. Having carefully examined the mine at the 30 fm. level, I can state with confidence that the ground wrought augured large returns having been made, and when the mine is drained and the level s opened there is no doubt but that a large quantity of copper ore will be broken.

WEST WHEAL EDWARD.—A license having been procured from the Duchy of Cornwall, on the usual conditions, for the prosecution of the various lodes passing through this sett, Captain H. Horswill had been requested to examine it, and has made the following report upon its merits and capabilities:—The sett possesses within its limits ample space for the full development of the lodes therein, being about 800 fms. on the course of the lodes easterly and westerly, and about the same extent from north to south. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Arthur and Wheal Zion, on the west by Calstock United and other mines, on the north by Drake Walls, and South by Calstock Consols. From its position, it will be seen that a great number of lodes traverse the sett—the stratum is the metalliferous clay-slate of the district, and is also situate at the base of the Hingston Down granite range, which is considered by all practical mining agents as a favourable locality. Scarcely anything as yet has been done on the lodes, two only having been opened on at the extreme south boundary; the small trial, however, has shown them to be composed of gossan, quartz, and mundic, in congenial strata, and are regular and well-defined lodes. It is also stated that persons formerly employed in draining the land have found stones of gossan and copper ore, but, in the absence of proof, this, of course, should be received cautiously. Your first operations will be, I presume, costeaning the sett to discover the lodes, after which circumstances will determine the best situation for shaft, &c. There are excellent advantages for the driving of adit levels on almost all the lodes, and which can be brought in at a considerable depth.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—Our slide in the east end is getting a little mundicky. The end is still spare for driving, but I am anticipating a change for the better, and at the intersection of the lode I expect something very good indeed.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The lode in the 20 fm. level going west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and spots of copper ore; the lode in the bottom of the same level east is 5 feet wide, producing about 2 tons of ore per fm., of a fair quality. The lode in the 35 west is 4 feet wide, worth 16l. per fm., and very likely to continue. We have six men cutting a plat at the 35, which I hope will be completed by the end of next week; then we shall be able to command our work, and bring ores to surface much better than we have for some time past. The cross-course in the 50 north is 12 in. wide, very favourable for driving toward the north lode, which I hope will be cut by the end of this month. The ground in the 50 south is just the same as last reported, and we are daily expecting to cut this lode.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The new south lode is looking well, with very fine bunches of tin.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The course of ore in the 12 end appears to be continuing; we are still driving by it. To-day (April 7) I had a hole bored into the lode, and there can be no doubt of the same lasting; the middle or latter part of next week, all being well, we shall take it down, having by that time near 3 fms., which by all appearances will turn out several tons of rich ore. The 24 end is still driving between two lodes, which will form a junction in driving from 2 to 3 fms. more, and I have no doubt but it will open something good—in the last few feet driving good spots of ore have been seen in the country. In the 34 end the lode is very promising. In the 20, at Gill's, the men are putting up a rise to hole a piece of ground—no lode taken down. The tribute pitches are looking well. We shall have about 50 tons of ore at surface this month. Our engine, &c., all working well. We intend to get ready if possible about 40 tons of crop ore this sampling; we should have more, but the tributors' time will not be up soon enough to get their ore in.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 fathom level north, the ground is good, lode 20 in. wide, producing 35 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 97 fathom level south the ground is good, lode 2 feet wide, producing 30 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the 97 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 1 foot wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the rise in the back of the 97 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 30 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is good, lode 1 foot wide, producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 77 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The engine shaft is sunk 16 fms. under the 70 fm. level—the ground is hard, lode 1 foot wide, but poor for ore at present. At Webb's shaft in the 70 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 2 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 fathom level south the ground is moderate, lode 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. At Maxwell's shaft, sinking under the 43 fm. level, the ground is good, lode 18 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm. At Penhale, the new plunger-lift was put to work on the 20th ult., which answers well, and we have dropped 2 fms. under the 28 fm. level, but owing to an obstruction in the shaft we are prevented dropping further at present. The tribute pitches in both mines are looking well, and producing a fair quantity of ore. We hope to sample on Friday next (24 inst.) 60 tons of ore.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—I thought by this time to have met with Fuller's lode in sinking our Grass shaft, and I believe we should have done so, provided we had continued sinking; but as we could not get to the lode at the surface, unless we were to sink a good depth, and fearing my dialling might be out of the way, I thought it best, before sinking any further, to drive south from the bottom of the shaft, and cut the lode, which we have done, and find it to be very promising; consequently we have again commenced sinking, and, according to my dialling, I believe we shall meet with the lode in about 5 fms.; where we began to drive at the bottom of the shaft is 3 fms., and according to the appearance of the lode in this level, we may reasonably expect something very cheering when we meet with it in the bottom of the shaft, and then, if we think proper, we can sink on the course of it, and by doing so we shall be able to ascertain the propriety of driving a cross cut from Phillips's lode to Fuller's; but one thing we should have an eye to—that is, in driving this cross-cut we should cut the manganese lode, the one which I heretofore mentioned. Phillips's lode appears to be looking a little better; the south wall is not underlaying so much; I should not be at all surprised, when we get through this dead piece of ground, but that we shall have one that will pay for driving.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 11 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. under the 80 fm. level, and we have driven the cross-cut 10 feet towards the lode, and hope to cut it in about a week. The lode in the 80 fm. level, north of the shaft, is much the same as last reported; in the same level south the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 7l. per fm.; in the western part of this level, the lode is 14 foot wide, and worth 6l. per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking under this level south is 2 feet wide, and worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2½ wide, and worth 7l. per fm.; the winze sunk under this level is now holed to the 70. The lode in the winze sinking under the 50 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. On Saturday we sampled a parcel of lead ore, computed 63 tons, which will be sold on the 12th instant.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—The tributes are looking fair. We have got out 35 tons of mundic, and are getting the rest up as fast as our spalling parecan break it.

WHEAL MAY.—We have sunk about 9 feet under the bottom of the 20 fathom level, 9 fms. east of our engine-shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing specimens of ore. I never saw the lode look so well since we commenced working. The lode in the 10 west is 12 in. wide, producing specimens of ore; the lode in that end is looking much better than I ever saw it before. We cannot do anything more with propriety on the lode in the bottom of the 20 before we sink our engine-shaft down to the 30 fm. level, which I have put men to do, so as to get to the 30 as quickly as possible, and drive the 10 fm. level west at the same time. According to the specimens I have sent you, which were taken from the deepest place in the mine, there is no doubt but we shall have a good mine. We shall have to sink our engine-shafts a few feet deeper, put in bearer lifters, and replace our pumps, so as to sink 8 fms. deeper, and then drive through the bunch of ore we have now already discovered.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have been continuing to drive the 60 fm. level, east of engine shaft, since I last reported, and have now met with the cross-course; we have had a good branch of ore, and also tin on one part of the lode home to the cross-course: altogether we have driven 16 fms. on the lode in the level since we first cut the ore. We are fast progressing with the rises on the lode at 10 fms. points, from the 60 to the engine-shaft in the 37 fm. level, and hope to meet with some bunches of ore in the course of rising. The lode in the back of the 60 fm. level is looking very favourable, and we intend in the course of the next week to take down the lode. We are driving on the great lode, east of the cross-course, in the 48 fm. level; the lode is large, but at present it is poor, and we do not anticipate much improvement for some fathoms. We have continued to drive south on the cross-course in the 48 fm. level, and we are fast getting near the point where we expect to cut the lode; last night (April 7) the men broke some good stones of ore in the cross-course, which strengthens our opinion that we are not far off from the lode. We are driving south through the capels of the lode in the 16 fm. level, but nothing of importance has been met with.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—In the boundary engine-shaft sinking under the 83 fm. level the branches continue to improve for tin, and are now worth 34l. per fathom. In the 63 fathom level, east of boundary, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 12l. per fathom; in the same level, west of flookan, on the same branch, the branch is worth 9l. per fathom; in the same level east, on the engine lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, open for tribute ground. In the 73 fm. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 11l. per fathom; in the cross-cut south of shaft, in the same level, there is no change to notice since last report; in the same level west of shaft, on a north branch, the branch is worth 14l. per fathom. In the 63 fm. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 8l. per fathom; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is worth 3l. per fathom; in the same level, east of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is disordered and poor. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 50 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level, west of shaft, on a north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 40 fathom level, west of shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 4l. per fathom; ditto east of cross cut, on the same lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 20 fm. level west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. At Paluter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, in the 66 fathom level east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, having a kindly appearance; in the same level west of shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom, having the appearance of further improvement. Since our last report we have commenced sinking west whim-shaft on the same lode under the 50 fm. level on a north part of the lode, which is unproductive. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the stopes in the bottom of the 70 fathom level, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. The new engine-shaft on the same lode, cutting down under the 50 fm. level, is progressing favourably. We have set the pitwork to four men to send down, fix, and make complete from surface to the 40 fm. level, which is going on with all speed. At Arthur's shaft, on the south lode, in the 20 fm. level, west of shaft, we have commenced driving south on a counter lode, which is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fm. Our tribute department continues to look well.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The shaft from the surface to adit is 18 fms., and is sunk below the adit 52 ft., making altogether 26 fms. 4 ft.; the men have sunk 5 ft. last week. Our carpenters are now preparing two bobs—one to go down near the wheel, to bear the end of the sweep rod, and the other on the top of the hill, to break the centre. The smiths are getting on as fast as possible. I expect that they will make a beginning with the long rods before the expiration of this week. The masons have completed the smith's forge, and are now about the bob pit again; and we have six men on the owners' account sinking the bob pit, and assisting the carpenters and smiths when required, and two men sawing, and assisting smiths and carpenters about the heavy work.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In the middle shaft the lode is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, mundic, gossan, and some stones of black and yellow copper ore, but not sufficient of the latter to save. At the north lode engine-shaft we have commenced putting up a rise in the back of the 17 fm. level on the course of the lode; this rise will answer the purpose of an underlay shaft when completed, which work will occupy about three months from this time.

WOOD MINE.—We have made a good discovery in the adit end, north of whim shaft, the orey part of the lode is 1 foot wide, good saving work. The lode is of a different character from any other part of the mine; as kindly a lode as I have seen for some time. It is certainly the most important discovery yet made, and very considerably increases the value of our property.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received April 5.]

Tres Puntas, Jan. 24.—In conformity with your request, I beg most respectfully to hand you my monthly report of the operations, prospects, &c., in the different mines belonging to the Copiapo Mining Company. But previously to my doing so, allow me to remark upon the disturbed state of the Mineral, produced by the late revolution in Copiapo. On the night of the 28th Dec., about 10 o'clock, the native labourers, mustering from 400 to 500, formed themselves into a body, and at once commenced plundering the whole place. They first went to the house occupied by the judge, where they met with but little resistance, and having armed themselves with whatever they could get in the shape of fire-arms, large sticks, and even stones, commenced the work of destruction. From the judge's house they proceeded to the Colorada, no doubt with the expectation of finding money, that being our head quarters, and where we pay all our men, but in this, I am happy to say, they were disappointed; however, not finding money, as was expected, they destroyed everything, even the doors and windows, and on leaving, after four hours' stay, carried off the whole of the wearing apparel of the Englishmen including myself, and left us minus of every article, with the exception of what we then had on,—the whole amounting to over £2000. From the Colorada the rebels went to the Al fin Hallada, and where, I am sorry to say, more fortunately for them, they got hold of some $6 0, sent up for the December pay. From the Al fin Hallada they proceeded to other mines, committing the most revolting and diabolical outrages imaginable. I make these few cursory remarks so that you may see how it is that we have not done more work in the present month. I am aware that peace was restored in the city on the 9th inst., but here we remained till within the last few days without order or discipline, as far as the Government was concerned; and, consequently, the mines have been at a stand still for nearly the entire month, the whole of our Englishmen being engaged in protecting the property left; and even now we are not doing half the work that we ought to, for there is scarcely a native labourer left, some being imprisoned, others having crossed the Cordilleria, and not a few still being hid in the mountains, fearing to show themselves, knowing full well that they will at once be recognised, and most probably, I think properly too, either die by the hand of the common executioner, or pass a lingering life, chained to carts on the public highways.

Copper Mines—Checo.—I am happy to say that in this mine we have an improvement in the 40 fm. level, now being driven to the east of the Victoria shaft. The lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, and although not producing a great quantity of shippable ore, yet when we compare this with the level above, from which large quantities of ore have been raised, we have every reason to expect that as we proceed onwards it will daily improve, and become one of the best bunches of ore that Checo has hitherto produced. The several other parts of the mine are without alteration.

La Compania.—In this mine I have nothing new to report on. The lode in the 26 fm. level, to the east of winze is from 18 to 20 in. wide, of a very promising character, but not so rich as we could desire; it is, however, still producing some very good yellow ore. In the 18 fm. level the lode is large, and also producing some good ore; and if we may judge from appearances, we have every reason daily to expect an improvement. In the winze now being sunk on the south lode we have a vein 18 in. wide, of very fair quality ore. This we consider to be a very promising lode, and will, no doubt, give good returns in depth.

La Reina.—In my last I spoke of an improvement having taken place in the south end, in the 20 fm. level, and this improvement, I am happy to say, is not in the least diminished, but at the present time is looking better than at any former period. We have not, however, raised so much ore as we should have done, owing solely to the revolution. In the 20 fm. level, now being driven north, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of crystallised iron and prian, with a portion of very rich ore. In the winze now being sunk on the south lode the vein is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with a superior class of yellow ore. This we consider to be a very promising appearance, for, as you are aware, on the back of this lode we have a large gossan, and embedded therein rich deposits of black and grey ore—such indications seldom fail of producing well in depth. The other points of the mine are without alteration.

Flamenco Mines.—San Augustin.—In the winze now being sunk below the 12 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and ore. This winze is now being sunk to the depth of 12 fms. below the level, and for the whole distance it has looked remarkably well. In each of the 12 fm levels we have done but little in the present month, not having men to work, and I may say the same as regards the adit level, and, consequently, nothing new has transpired.

San Carlos.—In this mine we have nothing new, the work having been entirely suspended, having had to employ the few men that remained in loading the ship *Catherine Jenkins* in the port of Flamenco.

In my next I trust I shall have a more satisfactory report to hand you, for we hope shortly again to get at our usual course of working, and with the prospects that we have, I think we may fairly expect such to be the case.

Produce for December:—Checo, 8 tons; La Compania, 8 tons; San Augustin, 20 tons; La Reina, 6 tons—total, 42 tons.

Al fin Hallada Silver Mine.—In my last I informed you that this mine was considerably improved, and that the different levels and winzes were looking remarkably well. I am happy in having an opportunity again of reiterating that remark. In the winze now being sunk in the bottom the lode is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with white silver throughout. In the winze now being sunk in the bottom of the 20 fm. level the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, of very good ore. In the 20 fm. level, now being extended south, there is a lode 2 ft. wide, orey throughout, and this level being the southernmost one, speaks well for the future success of the mine. In the 15 fm. level also the lode is looking remarkably well, and producing ore of over 200 marcs the cajon. In the level to the north, towards the Salvadora, the lode has a very promising appearance, and, as we proceed, no doubt it will improve, for the Salvadora is looking better at this moment than at any former period. Owing to the rebellious state of the natives, little work has been done for some time past; but now things are becoming more settled, we shall move on in our usual way. Ore on the Concha, divided and ready for removal, from 20 to 24 cajones (60 tons).

San Jose del Carmen.—Our progress here is slow, the ground in the cross-cut being rather hard, still it is of the class and character that is quite congenial for silver. In the level now being driven north on the manto, we have formed a communication with the winze from the level above; this communication has ventilated the mine thoroughly, and greatly facilitated the workings. The manto is very metallic, and has a beautiful appearance.

Merceditas.—In the winze now being sunk below the 25 fm. level the lode is 8 inches wide, of a very promising character. In the 25 fm. level, now being extended to the south, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and small particles of silver—a prettier lode than this I have seldom seen. In the 25 fm. level to the north the lode is precisely the same as in the level to the south. The cross-cut is without alteration, the ground being still very hard.

Carmen Alto.—In this mine we have nothing new; the lode in the winze is small, and the ground hard; consequently little has been done in the last month.

Santa Ana.—In the winze now being sunk below the 20 fm. level, towards the north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a small portion of ruby, with particles of white silver—this is a very good looking winze. In the winze now being sunk below the same level, towards the south, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, with particles of white silver—this also has a promising appearance. In the winze sinking to the north the lode is small. My opinion regarding this mine is not at all altered, and I think, with time and perseverance combined, we shall yet have a good mine.

Colorada.—In this mine we have nothing new, what I said in my last I may again repeat. In each of the workings we have a remarkably well looking lode, embedded in a channel of ground quite congenial for a rich bunch of silver ore. I would again observe that the ground is precisely the same at the Salvadora, and as that mine has become rich, I see no reason why the Colorada may not become the same in depth. This appears all that is wanting.

Descubridora de Oro Gold Mine.—During the present month we have done but little; we have, however, continued to raise a small quantity of low quality ore, and have a good supply of water for the troops. No one can possibly regret more than myself the low produce for December; I can assure you that every exertion has been used to break out ore; but from the very unsettled state of affairs in Copiapo since September, the sack of Chanarcillo in October, the burning down of Tres Puntas in November, and ultimately the revolution in the city and entire destruction of Tres Puntas in December, has so disorganised and demoralised the native miners, that in a measure completely paralised all our works; yet I trust that in a month or two order and obedience will be restored, so as to enable us to carry out with spirit our intended operations with success.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, March 27.—San Anton sump winze is now down 10 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. under the 55 fm. level, and by sinking 3 ft. more the men will have finished their contract, and we shall then determine whether it is best to go a little deeper before driving the next level or otherwise; the lode in this winze is without alteration. The 55 fathom level, driving west of Buena Ventura winze, has been extended during the month 6 varas, and is reset to drive by six men, at 150 reals per vara; the lode in this end is worth 4 tons per fm. The stopes in the 55 fm. level east continue to be worth 2½ tons per fm. Las Nieves winze has been deepened during the past month 2 varas 2 ft. 7 in., and is now down under the 45 fm. level 25 varas 2 ft. 7 in., or 2 varas short of the 55; the lode in the winze is worth 2 tons per fm. The 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, has been extended during the month 3 varas 1 ft., and is reset to four men, at 180 reals per vara; the lode in this end is worth 3 tons per fm. The 45 fm. level, driving west of San Juan shaft, is at present hard and poor, and is reset to two men to drive, at 240 reals per vara. We have set to resume sinking La Casualidad winze under the 45 fm. level to four men, at 125 reals per vara, and I hope we shall now be able to proceed uninterruptedly with this bargain, having been hitherto obliged to suspend it from the water. The 31 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's, has been extended during the month 4 varas 0 ft. 7 in., and is reset to drive by six men at 350 reals per vara; the lode in this end is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fm. Thorne's shaft has been suspended during the past month 2 varas, and is now down from the surface 26 fms.; this shaft is reset to four men, at 500 reals per vara; the lode in it is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. At Field's, the men are pursuing the contract set to them, to clear the bottom of the old men's workings, if possible, from which they are probably not far off. The workings here have been extensive, and, no doubt, successful, but they have probably not been opened for centuries. The list of settings on tribute shall follow by another post, as there still remains some not taken in the survey.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 90 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 248 tons 1 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons 18 cwts.: total in stock, 744 tons 7 cwts.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Extract of despatch to the secretary in London, dated Guanaxuato, Feb. 27, 1852.

Mine of Aldana.—Is merely being worked to prevent its denouncement.

Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose.—The level of communication between the respective pozos of San Pablo and San Ricardo has been effected without developing anything of interest. A further exploration of the vein was being proceeded with, and in the frente of La Natividad, to the south-east, encouraging appearances, both in the character and quality of the vein, had been met with.

Mina Grande.—The operation of clearing the Pozo Blanco is still being carried on. A small quantity of good ore, scattered in irregular deposits, had been met with in a level called the Canon of San Jose, on penetrating the same by a cross-cut. This work was to be continued, and repeated trials made of the vein on proceeding.

Mine of Trinidad.—The working of this mine had been continued throughout the month, and 31½ varas driven by Mr. Farber in the supposed direction of the vein.

Zacatecas Claims.—The manager was still in Mexico respecting these claims.

Report on the State of the Workings in the Mines of the United Mexican Company.

Mina de Jesus Maria.—In the frente of San Ricardo 3·50 varas, and in that of San Pablo 5·50 varas completed, the communication of these works forming the general level of San Pablo. The south-east end of this level, called La Natividad, has advanced 11·13 varas. The vein here looks promising, and contains a little ore, but falls short of the expectations we had formed. The level of San Pablo has advanced to the north-west 11·15 varas. The vein here looks less promising, but as it has been less tried in this direction, and as we have most ground on this side, it is determined to continue this level to our extreme limits. It will be recollected that this level is at the depth of 150 varas. This in my opinion is depth sufficient to entitle us to expect ore, if contained in this section of the vein; but the popular opinion here among miners is, that we must go deeper.

Mina Grande.—Last month we mentioned having met with what appeared to be the real bottom of the mine, so long sought for in the Pozo de la Bomba. Our progress in examining this ground has been slow and tedsome, and the result thus far is discouraging, having found the vein, although wide, yet hard and poor. In the level of San Jose we have advanced 27·65 varas to the south, and in the upper wall of the vein. Last week, on driving into the vein, some very good ore was found, but further trial has shown that it does not exist in any quantity. Still the circumstance is encouraging, as the fate of the mine must mainly depend on the state of the vein in this direction, and we entertain strong hopes that it may be found productive.—Samuel Paul Parkman.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, in Three Kings'-court, Lombard-street, on Monday, the 5th inst.,

Mr. James Reid in the chair,

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the financial statement, as follows:—

Capital			£2000 0 0		
Ditto for tin sold in February	£332 2 10				
" " March	217 13 4				
" " April	240 19 10—	790 16 0—	£2790 16 0		
Paid for purchase of sett, and expenses to end Sept.			£881 10 6		
Balance of said purchase			100 0 0		
Costs for October	£236 6 7				
" November	170 3 1				
" December	290 3 3				
" January	337 6 9				
" February	294 17 1—	1328 16 9—	2310 7 3		
Leaving a balance in hand of			£ 480 8 9		

The minutes of the former meeting having been read, they were duly confirmed; the financial statement ordered to be received, and being entered on the minutes, the parties present signed the cost-book.

Mr. Hoppe then read the following report from Capt. W. Gripe, which gave great satisfaction to the parties assembled:—

Charlestown United Mines, April 1.—We are still clearing and repairing the lode west of Old Buckler's shaft; this we shall finish in a few days. We have also another pare of men breaking out the lode in the side of this level; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, and a very fine course of tin, which will enable us to make some good returns from this place. This level has been driven west from the shaft nearly 40 fms. in killas, and, the lode now being broken into, we are also putting down a tram-road, for the purpose of bringing the stuff to shaft, not only from this point but from the places further west, where we have hundreds of fathoms of ground already laid open, which we intend setting to work very shortly. At Blue Borrow shaft the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth about 3 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. Besides this, there are our prospects in the western part of the mine, which bid fair ere long to put us in a position to rank amongst the best tin mines in the county. The lode in the various places now in operation at the new shaft is looking well indeed. We are pushing on with our new stamps as fast as we can, and it shall be got to work with as little delay as possible. We shall sell between 5 and 6 tons of tin tomorrow, which will again pay our working cost, &c., without having the necessity of calling on you. It is not very frequently you see a mine make returns so early as this.

Mr. Hoppe congratulated those around him at the present highly favourable position of the company, and the flattering prospects on the mine, particularly the western workings, and he doubted not the words of Capt. Gripe would soon be verified—that the Charlestown Mines would rank amongst the best tin mines in the county. The new stamps would shortly go to work, when the returns of tin would greatly increase. On Saturday last they sold 5½ tons for 240l. 19s. 10d., leaving out 2000 sacks of tinstuff, which would have made the quantity 10 tons, had they been able to stamp it in time.—The usual compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Penllyne Court Lead Mines.—It has long been our opinion that mining adventurers pay too little attention to old mining grounds which bear evident marks of having been worked, even generations ago, especially such as have not only traces of great mineral wealth, but with documentary evidence to support the opinion that such wealth had not been exhausted. That many mines were abandoned because they could not be worked at a profit we may readily admit; but why they could not be so worked now is a question, the consideration of which should suggest some important practical reflections. Without the aid of steam-power it is probable that there must have been a limit to the operations of the miners of former days, for as those operations extended in depth the expenditure of labour would gradually increase until at last it would be greater than the value obtained by it, and the mine would then be deserted. This has evidently been the history of the Penllyne Mines, for there are unmistakeable traces of their once having been extensively worked, and of the ore raised not only dressed, but smelted on the spot; and the inference from these indications is positively confirmed by the ancient records of Cowbridge, which show that the borough derived a considerable revenue from a toll levied on the lead carried through it from these mines. A most interesting letter, giving the result of an assay made in 1763, by a Mr. Francis Pages (then an assayist at Goldsmiths' Hall, London), has been found by the owner of the property, together with some receipts, bearing about the same date, for dues received by parties then interested in the produce of the mine. The assay gives full 50 per cent. of fine lead and several ounces of silver to the ton of ore. Notwithstanding this, the mines were abandoned 80 years since, when developed only to about 12 fms., and which, compared with what modern mining can accomplish, is a most insignificant depth to surrender the working of such a property. It is evident, however, that this abandonment took place with great reluctance, for Capt. Matthew Francis discovered, on a recent inspection of the mines, that a clumsy attempt had been made by the old miners to call in the aid of machinery to drain the mine, when they could no longer do so by their own physical power; but the mechanism in those days was so rude that even that was ineffectual. Indeed, it is not likely that the old miners would have quitted such a treasure as lay, as it were, under their feet, without making every effort to clear away the water, which alone prevented them from reaching it; for it is plain, both from present appearances, as well as the old documents, that they were compelled to cease working when the lodes exhibited fine bodies of ore, and now reported by Captain Matthew Francis to be 2 or 3 ft. wide of solid lead. A powerful company has been started to rework these mines, an advertisement of which appears in our columns, and as the arrangements are to do so effectually, and with every facility which modern mining will give, we do not doubt but that their success will lead to other explorations in the neigbourhood.

East Birch Tor.—An arrangement has been effected by a highly respectable company in Bristol, for the purchase of the above mine, and operations will be shortly commenced upon an extensive scale, for the complete development of this highly metalliferous district.

Wheal Guskis.—The operations of this mine are being carried on in an effective manner at the 10 fm. level (30 from surface), and it is intended speedily to sink 10 fms. deeper. The lodes are those of the very productive old mine, Wheal Friendship, and tin and copper have already been raised and sold. The majority of the shares (1000ths) has passed into the hands of Messrs. Stainsby and Co., of the Tincroft, Callington, and other mines.

Wheal Saville.—The prospectus of this mine appears in another column, since the writing of which we understand appearances have much improved; they have sunk about 2 ft. deeper, where the ore is gone down, and find the lode to be getting wider with more ore, and altogether much better. The north part of the lode is 2 feet wide, and very soft, composed of flookan, prian, and black ore, and the south of beautiful felspar, peach, and yellow copper ore as

rich as can be seen in any mine, and the deeper they sink the better it gets; this lode is of a soft nature, and although there is a good deal of water, they think they could with six men keep the place always going, sink 5 or 6 fms. on the course of this lode, and according to present appearances they expect to have a good lode of ore even at that shallow depth.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—We have much satisfaction in drawing attention to the position and prospects of Wheal Catherine Silver-Lead Mine, which promise fair to rival the productive lead mines of the district of Liskeard, Cornwall. There are several lodes already laid open in this sett, from which some rich lead ore is being broken from a comparatively shallow depth, resembling East Wheal Rose in character. The shaft is being sunk with all expedition, and levels driven to intersect the lodes, one of which is expected to be cut in a few days; and, judging from the various branches of lead passed through in the shaft, dropping into the lode, it is fully expected to be very large and productive of lead ore. There are other promising lodes in this sett, one of which is 5 feet wide, from which some fine stones of lead are being broken. The expectation that this will prove a good concern causes considerable activity to exist in the shares.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—We copy the following from the *Green Bay Advocate* (Michigan) of Feb. 20:—On Sunday and Monday some 19 men arrived from Lake Superior. Five are bound to California, but most of them are men engaged in the mining business, who came for provisions, machinery, &c. Mr. Eaton, one of the Jackson Iron Company, of Carp River, came with them. They report about 20 on their way to this place: the majority are business men, coming through to make arrangements for the summer's business. W. S. Bruce runs a stage regularly every two weeks to within 12 miles of Carp River, leaving Green Bay on the 6th and 22d of each month during the winter season.

LEWIS HILL RANGE GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Among the many companies formed for working auriferous and other minerals in Australia, we would call attention to this company formed under the French law of *commanditè*, divided into 80,000 shares, of 1*l*. each. The tract of land secured by them is near the junction of the Turon and Macquarie rivers and the Ophir diggings, which are marked in Wyld's recently published map as rich in the precious metals. They have a run of two miles on the water and the valleys, the sands of which are rich in gold, and the hills have been proved to abound in valuable copper ore. The Turon district is said to send weekly to Sydney more gold than all the other districts put together.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, April 8, 1852.

	per ton
ENGLISH IRON. *a*	
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£4 15 0–5 0 0
Nail rods	5 15 0–6 0 0
Hoops	6 12 6–6 17 6
Sheets (singles)	7 2 6–7 10
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6–4 10
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	2 15 0
Do. do. forge	2 5–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde, *net cash*	1 16 0–1 16 6
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 5 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Glasgow	2 16 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5 0 0–5 5 0
Ditto (Wales)	4 12 6–4 17 6
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 0–11 5
CCND	17 0 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	15 0 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 10
Tough cake	*per ton* 88 10 0
Tile	£87 10 0
Old copper	*per lb.* 9*d*
Yellow Metal Sheathing	8½*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	*Cut.* 1 11 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	78 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig	*per ton* 16 10 0
Sheet	17 10 0
Pipe	18 0 0
Red lead	19 10 0
White ditto	25 0 0
Patent shot	21 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	16 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block	*per cwt.* 4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 7 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	3 18–4 0 0
Straits	3 17–3 19 0
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke	*per box* 1 2–1 2 6
IC Charcoal	1 6 6-1 8
IX ditto	1 13 0-1 14
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 14 2 6
Ditto, to arrive	14 2 6
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet	*per ton* 20 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3*s* 2*d*.

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

THE IRON MARKET has continued unaltered since last week. Makers are firm at the quotations, and there are very few speculative lots in the market.

BAR-IRON is without much business, but the demand for rails influences this description more or less: 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 4*l*. 10*s*. are the current quotations f. o. b. in Wales.

RAILS very firm, with an upward tendency.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON is still very quiet, with little disposition on the part of speculators to come in. Mixed Nos. are quoted 36*s*. per ton f. o. b.

SPELTER has sold to a small extent at 14*l*. 2*s* 6*d*. The market is easy.

BRITISH TIN is without movement. East India tin is firmer. Straits have been sold at 77*s*., but the principal holders are not anxious to sell. In Banca nothing to report

COPPER firm, and in good demand.

LEAD is more enqui red for. Large orders are expected. TIN-PLATES—No alteration

MINES.—A fair average amount of business has been done during the week, without much variation in prices. Devon Great Consols are from 295*l*. to 300*l*.; South Caradon, 110*l*. to 115*l*.; South Tolgus, 145*l*. to 150*l*.; Wheal Buller, 650*l*.; Wheal Lovel, 37*l*. to 38*l*. Wheal Basset paid a dividend of 10*l*. per share, and a bonus of 5*l*. each share on Tuesday. In Alfred Consols, Great Polgooth, and St. Aubyn and Grylls, there have been considerable transactions. Mary Ann, Tremayne, Merllyn, and Trehane, maintain their price. Bedford United, Lewis, and West Providence, are more inquired for. Hingston Down, Hennock, West Alfred Consols, and South Tamar, are on the advance.

In the Metal Market,—Copper continues in good demand, and firm in price.—British Tin remains dormant, at 87*s*. for refined; common block and ingots, 84*s*.; bars, 85*s*. In Banca, little doing, market firmer. Straits have been sold at 77*s*., but holders are looking for 79*s*.—Tin-Plates go off in large quantities at the quoted rates.—Lead is in considerable request, and further orders are likely to advance present rates.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4*s*. 10½*d*. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5*s*. 0⅝*d*. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5*s*. 0⅜*d*. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s*. 9*d*. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5*s*. 4¾*d*. Platina, 16*s*. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3*s*. per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3781 tons, amounting to 22,214*l*. 12*s*., the average produce and standard being 7¾, 110*l*. 14*s*. The corresponding sale last month was 3230 tons, produce 7¾, 110*l*. 12*s*., being about the same rate.

Georgia Consols sold two parcels of black tin, realising 461*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*.

Porkellis Mines sold six parcels of black tin, realising 470*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.

Charlestown United Mines sale of black tin realised 235*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*.

Merllyn Mine sold 90 tons of lead ore, at 11*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore (100 tons) realised 11*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

Keswick Mines sold 30 tons of lead ore, at 10*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

Driggith Mine sold 16 tons of lead ore, at 12*l*. 5*s*. per ton.

The Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines sold a parcel of lead ore, computed about 22 tons, to Sims, Willyams, and Co. The next sampling is expected to be 45 tons, of improved quality. The stopes in the back of the 10 are worth 40*l*. per fathom.

Langford and Baring Mine sold two parcels of silver ore—one realising at the rate of 242*l*. 11*s*., and the other 26*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

The Rio Tinto Mines have for sale 22,000 arrobas (about 275 tons) of copper ore, the biddings for which will take place at Madrid on May 4.

Wheal Mary Ann sampled a parcel of lead ores on Saturday, computed 63 tons, for sale on Monday next.

The Lisburne Mines have declared a dividend of 15*l*. per share.

At Wheal Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper and tin sold, 7000*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.; discts., 12*l*. 6*s*. 5*d*.=7012*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*.—Labour cost, Jan. and Feb., 2347*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*.; merchants' bills, 574*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*.; dues, 466*l*. 13*s*. 10*s*.: showing profit of 3624*l*. 18*s*.; add balance in hand, 1504*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*., makes 5129*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*.—Deduct dividend, 2560*l*.; bonus, 1280*l*.: leaves balance, 1289*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*.—less south mine cost for Jan. and Feb., 337*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*., leaves 951*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. balance to next account.

At St. Aubyn and Grylls Mine bi-monthly meeting on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 557*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*.; tin sold (less 1-18th dues), 620*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.; copper ore, 122*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*.=1300*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*.—January dividend, 512*l*.; labour cost November, 141*l*. 18*s*. 5*d*.; Dec., 140*l*. 7*s*.; merchants' bills, 83*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*.; dues, &c., 7*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*.: leaves balance of profit to next account, 415*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*. A dividend of 7*s*. 6*d*. per share was made, and Capt. Curtis's salary increased to 6*l*. per month.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance from last account, 282*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.; costs and merchants' bills, 806*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*.=1088*l*. 19*s*. 11*d*.—By ores sold (less dues), 491*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; call in Jan., 400*l*.: leaving balance against adventurers, 197*l*. 6*s*. 7*d*.

At Charlestown United Mines general meeting of shareholders, held on Monday last, the accounts showed—Capital, 2000*l*.: tin ore sold during the quarter, 790*l*. 16*s*.=2790*l*. 16*s*.—Purchase of sett and working expenses to end Sept. last, 881*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.; balance of said purchase, 100*l*.; cost for Oct., 236*l*. 6*s*. 7*d*.; Nov., 170*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; Dec., 290*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*.; Jan., 387*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*.; Feb., 294*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*.: leaving a balance to next account of 480*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. This mine, although so recently resuscitated, is already paying its way. They sold 5½ tons of tin on Saturday last, leaving upwards of 2000 sacks of tinstuff at surface, not having sufficient stamping power ready to crush it, otherwise the quantity would have been 10 tons. The shareholders have good reason to be well satisfied with the present position of the company and its highly flattering prospects, especially when the small amount of outlay is taken into consideration.

At Millpool Mine meeting, on the 30th March, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 432*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*.; cost for January, 140*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*.=572*l*. 11*s*. Mr. Ellery announced his intention to resign the pursership of the mine in consequence of its great distance from his residence. Mr. R. R. Michell was appointed in his stead, the books, papers, &c., together with balance-sheet to be handed over to the latter on Monday next. Capt. Oats' salary was fixed at 6*l*. 6*s*. per month. The current costs are about 120*l*. per month. There is about 150*l*. worth of tin for sale, and an early meeting will be convened to make what call may be found necessary.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of 225*l*. in favour of the mine. Machinery for draining being required, and opinions varying between water and steam-power, a competent engineer is to decide upon the spot, and submit his report to a meeting, convened for the purpose of receiving the same.

At the Treloweth meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost for Dec., Jan., and Feb., 563*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*.; balance from last account, 413*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. = 977*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*.—By call made 6th Jan., 1000*l*.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 22*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*.

At Runnaford Coombe Mine meeting, on the 30th March, the accounts showed—By calls received, 32*l*. 15*s*.; treasurer's balance, 4*l*. 10*s*.; receipts from him, 156*l*. 13*s*.=193*l*. 18*s*. 10*s*.—Balance last account, 4*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.; paid treasurer the calls, 32*l*. 15*s*.; Jan. cost, 71*l*. 7*s*.; Feb. ditto, 85*l*. 6*s*.: leaving balance to next account, 2*s*. A call of 2*s*. per share was made. Capt. Dunn's report states they have ample water for the wheel, which has effectually drained the mine to the bottom. The lode in the eastern end is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore for 12 fathoms long approaching towards the cross-course; westward, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, congenial for tin, coming under the level where, during the last working, in 1847, the lode was valued at 70*l*. per fm. He recommends the employment of more tutworkmen, and a tramroad from the shaft to the stamps, to save carriage.

At Wheal Robins bi-monthly meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 83*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*.; calls received, 447*l*. 15*s*.=530*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*.—Labour cost for January, 68*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*.; Feb., 74*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*.; balance of Sept. and Oct. bills, 149*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*.; part of November, Dec., and Jan., 106*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*.: leaving balance to next account, 131*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*.; add arrears of call due, 66*l*. 15*s*., makes total assets, 198*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. The liabilities are: bills to end Feb., 176*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*.; March labour cost, 113*l*. 5*s*. 9*d*.=289*l*. 16*s*.: showing a deficiency of 91*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. A call of 5*s*. per share was made.

At Wheal Neptune bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th of March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 208*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*.; labour cost, Dec., 85*l*. 9*s*. 9*d*.; Jan., 81*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*.; merchants' bills, 38*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*.=414*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.; less call, Jan., 256*l*., leaves balance to next account, 158*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. A call of 5*s*. per share was made. The engine-shaft is sinking below the 20 by 12 men on a lode 6 feet wide, yielding excellent stones of grey ore; the lode widening as it deepens, where it is expected to prove productive, and repay the shareholders for their perseverance.

At Pendarves Consols Mine half yearly meeting, on the 23d March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 338*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*.; six months' cost to end Feb., 874*l*. 18*s*.; merchants' bills, 149*l*. 14*s*.; lord's dues, 24*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. = 1387*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*.—Copper ore sold, 434*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*.; mundic, 20*l*.; materials sold, 4*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*.; property tax, 1*l*. 7*s*.; call, 513*l*.: leaving balance to next account, 414*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. A call of 10*s*. per share was made. The mine, though situated in a good locality, is poor at present, and it may take three or four months to cut the lode in the 30 cross-cut north.

At Wheal Chiverton bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 91*l*. 14*s*. 11*d*.; labour cost for Dec., 143*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.; Jan., 141*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*.; merchants' bills, 37*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.; sett, 30*l*.; engineer's fee, 27*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.; Tresavean materials, 37*l*. 10*s*.=508*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*. A call of 10*s*. per share was made, and authority for borrowing 300*l*. was given. A stamping engine is erected for crushing tinstuff, of which they have large quantities on the floors. The shaft is down 6 fms. below the 20 in killas, expecting to see the north tin lode in the 30 in six weeks' time, where, if equal to the 20, large quantities of tin will be returned with expedition. Since the meeting 200*l*. worth has been sold.

At Wheal Speedwell bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th of March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 532*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*.; labour cost, Dec., 171*l*. 17*s*.; Jan., 185*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*.; subsist, 34*l*. 10*s*.; dues, 1*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*.; merchants' bills, 164*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. 1089*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*.—Tin sold, 25*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.; call, Jan., 512*l*.: leaving balance to next account, 552*l*. 1*s*. 5*d*. A call of 10*s*. per share was made. The engine-shaft is sinking under the 40, expecting to meet the lode in 2 fms. deeper; the 40 east is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 30 west, 1 ton. We expect to sample, on the 27th April, about 45 tons of copper ore.

At Gustavus Mine half-yearly meeting, on 23d of March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 366*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*.; labour cost for six months, to end Feb., 819*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.; merchants' bills, 178*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*.; lord's dues, 10*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*.=1375*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.—Call, 513*l*.; copper ore sold, 187*l*. 19*s*. 7*d*.; received for materials sold, 103*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*.: leaving balance to next account, 571*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. A call of 11*s*. 2*d*. per share was made. It was resolved to advertise the steam-whim and spare materials for sale by public auction. The lode in the 50 is not cut through as yet.

At Wheal Squire meeting, the accounts for four months ending Feb. showed—Balance from last account, 916*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*.; costs and merchants. bills, 811*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*.=1727*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.—Ore sold (less dues) 118*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*.; call in Dec., 1024*l*.: leaving balance against adventurers, 584*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. A call of 11*s*. 6*d*. per share was made.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines quarterly meeting, on the 31st March, the accounts showed—Costs for Dec., 274*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.; Jan., 239*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*.; Feb., 180*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*.; Nicholls's iron-work, 100*l*.; Captain M. W. Martin inspecting, 10*l*.; secretary's salary, rent, office expenses, and postage, 15*l*. 10*s*. 1*d*.; deputation and expenses of meeting, 10*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. = 831*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.—Calls received, 670*l*.; copper ore sold, 91*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.; balance from last account, 7*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*.: leaving balance to next account, 62*l*. 5*s*. 9*d*.; which, with March cost, 175*l*., and 709*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. merchants' bills, makes 947*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. liabilities—the assets being 21 tons of copper ore for sale the 22d April, 105*l*.; arrears of Jan. call, 110*l*.: leaving a deficiency of 732*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. A call of 1*l*. per share was made. The report of Capt. Charles Bawden states that the deeper they sink the better the lodes appear. The shaft is down 50 fms. by nine men; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, getting gradually from the mundic, and meeting with fine yellow copper ore and a very congenial spar. The great cross-course is 50 fms. west of the 30 end, composed of spar and flookan. On the western side is the great gossan, similar to that on the back of the Devon Great Consols lode.

At West Wheal Alfred quarterly meeting, on Monday (John Brightman, Esq., in the chair), the committee's report stated that owing to an accident occurring in the beginning of February, through the breakage of a portion of the machinery, the committee were unable to report satisfactorily upon the progress made since the last meeting of the adventurers. The mine was drained to the 30 fm. level in January, and whilst preparation was being made to fix the plunger-lift, before commencing to fork below that point, the working barrel broke in two parts, just below the flanges, and a portion of the machinery then became detached and fell to the bottom of the shaft. Before new castings could be obtained the mine filled with water. At the recommendation of the managing agent, it was decided to postpone setting the engine to work again until the present month, in order to avail themselves of the dry season. Captain Richards considers it highly necessary to make some arrangement for the purchase of an adjoining piece of ground, west of the present boundary, as, there being much water to contend with, another steam-engine must be put up to work the mine effectually. With regard to future prospects, the committee state, from all they have heard of the hitherto productive character of the lode, they have every reason to believe that if worked vigorously, and with sufficient capital, a very successful result will be obtained. The accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1173*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*.; and a call of 5*s*. per share was agreed to. The committee were authorised to negociate for the piece of land alluded to in the report.

Wheal Brewer statement in our last represented the cost as for four months—it should have been 14. The report from the underground agents appeared at the same time.

At Tremar Mine meeting, on the 29th of March, the accounts showed—Balance against the company, 712*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. A call of 1*l*. per share was made. The engine has been set to work and does its duty well. Operations now will be effectually carried on.

At the Company of Copper Miners in England general meeting, on Wednesday (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart, in the chair), John Henry Pelly, Esq., the deputy-governor, and William Gilbertson, Esq., assistant, who went out of office by rotation, were unanimously re-elected. John Harman and S. H. Haslewood, Esqs., were elected assistants, and Wm. G. Whatman (of the firm of Bosanquet and Franks) and Alexander Beattie, Esqs. were elected auditors. A vote of thanks was given to the court and directors, coupled with the request that they should prosecute their labours for the final resuscitation of the company.

The first meeting of the committee of the Union Tin Mining Company was held on Tuesday, when it appeared that upwards of 2000 shares were taken. Capt. Webb, of St. Austell, is of opinion that in three months tin will be in the market, so as to render no further call probable.

At Herodsfoot Mine, they sampled on Saturday 55 tons of lead ore, for sale on Tuesday next, and they expect a similar lot for this month. The 137 south is turning out 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the three stopes in the back, 6, 8, and 6 cwts.; the ground easy and profitable. The 127 north, 4 cwts.; the two stopes, 5 and 10 cwts.; south end, 5 cwts.; four stopes in the back worth 12, 5, 8, and 12 cwts. per fathom. The 117 south, 6 cwts. Twelve men working, ground easy and yielding a good profit. The stopes in the back of the 94 turn out ½ a ton per fm. The prospects generally are advancing satisfactorily.

At Yeoland Mine, they have about 11 tons of ore ready for sampling. Roborough lode is reported to be looking exceedingly well, improving every fathom they sink. The shaft is down 24 fms. below adit. At Daw's shaft, they have a course of tin in the 44 west.

At the Clive Mines, it is stated, they have 80 tons of ore at surface, and that the quantity of lead raising more than pays the expenses. We shall be glad to find this the fact, not having received the statement from the mine.

At Bottle Hill Mine, they have about 30 tons of copper ore and 7 tons of tin ready for market. The engine is expected to be at work in the course of a fortnight.

At Wheal Golden, they had 60 tons of lead ore ready for sampling yesterday. At Thorne's shaft, the 97 north is producing 35 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the back, 30 cwts.; the stopes south, 30 cwts.; 87 south, 7 cwts.; the 70, south of Webb's, 6 cwts.; the 60, about 3 cwts. The tribute pitches, as well as those at Penhale, are looking well, and producing fair quantities of ore. [The report will be found among the British Mines.]

At Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers they have about 4 tons of silver ore ready for market, and a parcel of gossan ore, between 3 and 4 tons; the sale of these will test the real value.

The rich deposit of ore at Devon Burra Burra will be intersected by the stope in course of a few days. The large east and west lode recently discovered and driven through, promises to yield abundance of yellow ore. In the western ground, the engine-shaft is being sunk with all practicable dispatch, below the adit level, between two of the east and west lodes, in a remarkably fine channel of ground. The water-wheel keeps the water in fork with great ease. All the mine agents who have inspected this mine concur in representing it as the most extraordinary, in its development of mineral wealth, ever witnessed in Europe.

At the Keswick Mine, the ends and stopes are yielding well. The lode in the Salt sump shaft is worth 30 cwts.; Dent's sump, 8 cwts.

At Lewis Mine, the north lode in the 90 east, and the south lode in the 80 east, are improved and opening good tribute ground. The new lode is producing good stones of tin.

At Wheal Tremayne the tribute department is doing very well. The branches in the shaft sinking under the 83 are worth for tin 34*l*. The 83 east, 12*l*. per fm.; west, 9*l*. The 73 east, 11*l*. per fm.; west, 14*l*. The 63 east, 8*l*. per fathom.

At Callington Mines, the 125, south on lead lode, is worth 3 cwts. of ore per fm.; north, 3½ cwts.; 100 south, 5 cwts. The 50, west on Johnson's lode, is turning out 1 ton of copper ore per fm. At Kelly Bray, the 70 back stopes are yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the end east, 1 ton; west, 3 tons. Altogether much improved of late.

At South Tolgus, during last month they drove the 66 east about 6½ fms., the lode for that length turning out 7 tons per fm. of rich ore, and the end looking equally good. The 42 west, on north lode, is yielding 1 ton per fm.; the same level, on Youren's lode, 1½ ton; the 32 west, ½ ton.

At East Tolgus, the ground is very fair in the south cross-cut, and the level west, on North Buller lode, at adit, 15 inches wide, is yielding good stones of ore, with a kindly appearance.

At Cwm Erfin, the sump is down 4 ft. under the 45 fm. level, lode poor. The stopes over that level are yielding ¾ ton of ore per fm.; the 30 about ½ ton, and they have a good branch in the winze sinking towards the 30. Water is scarce for dressing purposes.

At East Daren, they have a good branch of ore in Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 20, yielding 1 ton per fm. The 20, east of Reed's, is turning out a little ore, and two stopes over are yielding some good ore: 40 tons of ore have been sampled this week.

At Wheal Arthur, the lode in the bottom of the 20 east is turning out about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 35 west is worth 16*l*. per fm. They are daily expecting to cut the south lode in the 50 fm. level, and by the end of the month the north one.

At Halamanning and Croft Gothal Mines, the 6 fm. level east is worth 10*l*. per fm., the price for driving being 2*l*. The 40 ends are driving in good lodes, and they expect they are near reaching the bottom of the mine. Ten new pitches have been set. The house for the steam-whim is roofed over, and crushing house erecting. The tributers' pitches are looking very well.

At Chyprase Consols, the operations are progressing very satisfactorily. A considerable amount of tinstuff is at surface, and the necessary stamps, &c., are in process of erection, when they will be able to get tin to market.

At Perran Consols Mines, the engine went to work on Friday, the 2d inst., and works remarkably well. The prospects in the adit level are of the most promising character.

At Wheal Harriet, the 40 east, on the south lode, is reported to be yielding 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom.

At Wheal Uny, the mine is forked to the bottom of the 70. A small sampling of copper ore will take place in a few days; and 40 tributers are working on the copper and tin lodes.

At the Kilbricken Mine, the engine has been set to work, with the prospect of soon draining the water, and sending up large quantities of lead ore for dressing.

At Wheal Sydney, it is reported that the lode in the 23 west is worth 60*l*. per fm.; and a sink below is worth 30*l*. per fm.: we trust it may prove correct. We have no intelligence direct from the spot.

The Cubert Mine is progressing very favourably. In the tribute department, one pitch in the bottom of the 25 fm. level is worth 2 tons of lead per fm. The other levels are looking well, and with every indication of a further improvement. The engine-shaft is completed to the 45, and a standing lift being fixed there preparatory to driving both ends—the ground is most favourable. The lode has just passed through the shaft, and they are nearly through the elvan course in the 35. In the 15 east it is productive for lead in the gossan.

At Copper Bottom, the lode in May's shaft is down 36 fms., and is worth 10*l*. per fm. for copper. The south part of the lode is cut in the 10, west of Gendall's shaft, small, but producing some rich ore.

The Goginan Lead Mines have been recently inspected by Capts. James Hosking and Barbary for G. Gilbertson, Esq., the lord thereof, and their reports are highly encouraging.

During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, West Providence, Bedford, Tincroft, Tremayne, Trumpet Consols, Mary Ann, Lewis, Wheal Arthur, Harriet, Hingston Downs, Cubert, Holmbush, South Tamar, Condurrow, Wheal Golden, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Wheal Seton, Reeth, Tywardreath, Trelusback, St. Agnes Beacon, Kilbricken, Clive, Callington, Butterdon, West Alfred Consols, Great Bryn, Mill Pool, Crebor, West Treasury, West Ding Dong, East Russell, Neptune, Trebell, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Peru, Prince Albert, Trevelyan, Kenmare, Chyprase Consols, Wheal Zion, Old Brimpts, Orsedd, Wheal Chiverton, East Tamar, Mendip Hills, Merllyn, St. Aubyn and Grylls, South Caradon, South Tolgus, Tregardock, Trehane, Trebarvah, East Wheal Rashleigh, Mining Company of Ireland, South Wales Mining Company, Wheal Catherine, Busparvo, Silver Valley, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Edward, Lovel, Wood Mine, East Russell, South Wheal Russell, Trenault, Gallt-y-Maen, Beacon, North Trelawny, Great Cowarch, Great Polgooth.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Imperial Brazilian, Australian, Cobre, General Mining Association, United Mexican, Santiago, Worthing, &c.

At the Linares Mine special meeting, on Wednesday, the resolution, as in our advertising columns, was passed, approving of the deed of registration, and that it be effected forthwith. A full report of the meeting is given in another column, by which it appears that the amount of surplus assets have increased since 1st Sept. last, to 29th Feb., from 3246*l.* to 6070*l.* The total quantity of lead ore raised to the 27th March was 3725 tons, of which 1731 have been disposed of, 1746 smelted, and 248 in stock. The quantity of ore weighed into stock from 1st Sept. to 29th Feb. was 1408 tons, which is worth on the mine 7040*l.*—The mining cost for that period was 4736*l.* 8s. 8d., showing profit for six months, 2303*l.* 11s. 4d. The value of 657½ tons of pig-lead at 11*l.* per ton is 7232*l.* 10s.—Less cost of smelting, 6236*l.* 14s., shows a profit of 995*l.* 16s., and a further profit, after all expenses (if sold in London at present value), of 986*l.* 12s. 6d., making a total of 4285*l.* 19s. 10d. The amount received for lead sold in March is 3781*l.* 13s. 9d., the average cost per ton of ore being 3*l.* 7s. 3d.; smelting charges thereon, 1*l.* 8s.—The company have received advices from Mr. H. Thomas to the 27th March. Lead ore weighed in, 90 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 248 tons 1 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons 18 cwts.: total in stock, 744 tons 7 cwts. San Anton sump-winze is now down 10 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. under the 55 fathom level, lode without change. The 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, is turning out about 4 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes east, 2½ tons. Las Nieves winze is down within 2 varas of the 55, lode yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 45, east of Shaw's, is worth 3 tons per fm.; the 31 east, ½ ton per fm. Thorne's shaft is down from surface 26 fms., lode worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices to the 24th of Jan. The produce for Dec. was only 42 tons of copper ore, partly in consequence of the revolution and unsettled state of that country. The rebels have done considerable mischief to the company, having stolen the money intended for the pay at one of the mines, and taken away all the miners' clothes, &c. There is nothing very important to notice in the report, which will be found among the Foreign Mines.

The United Mexican Mining Company have advices to the 27th Feb. [A full account appears among the Foreign Mines.] The communication between the pozos of San Pablo and San Ricardo has been made, developing nothing of any interest, except that to the south-east there are more favourable symptoms in the character and quality of the vein. At Mina Grande, the clearing of the Pozo Blanco is being carried on, and a small quantity of good ore extracted. At Trinadad, 31½ varas had been driven by Mr. Furber, in the supposed direction of the vein. With regard to the Zacatecas claims, the manager was still in Mexico respecting them.

Business in the gold mining share market this week has been chiefly confined to the Australian descriptions, in which a considerable business has been done, at advancing prices. This result is, of course, owing to the startling accounts lately come to hand from the colonial gold-field, which have produced a profound impression in every branch of business. Parties who had previously been inclined to underrate the amount of Australia's golden treasures are now the most extravagant in their estimates; and we are in a position to state, that the accounts received by private hands are of even a more astonishing nature than those published in the newspapers; so, under present circumstances, the Californian shares attract only a diminished amount of attention; the more especially as no explanations have yet been received from Col. Fremont; indeed, a rumour as to the institution of Chancery proceedings by Mr. Sergeant have had an unfavourable influence on the market;—but the disagreements, as we are credibly informed, being near speedy settlement, this depression may be expected to be removed in a few days. Australasian, Colonial Gold, Carsons Creek, and Lake Bathurst, command the best position in the market at present. The following were the closing prices:—Agua Fria, 1 to 1⅛ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; Australasian, ⅞ to 1⅛ prem.; Australian, ½ to ¾ prem.; Australian Freehold, ¼ to ½ dis.; Ave Maria, ¼ to ⅜ dis.; Carson's Creek, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ¼ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ¼ to ½ prem.; Port Philip, par to ¼ prem.; West Mariposa, ¼ dis. to par; Auriferous Ore, ⅜ to ⅝ dis.; Victoria, par to ¼ prem.; Melbourne, par to ¼ prem.; Quartz Rock, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Lake Bathurst, ¼ to ⅝ prem.; Colonial, ½ to 9-16ths prem.; Granada, 9-16ths to 11-16ths. prem. Towards the close of business, Colonial Gold shares improved, as also Australasian, which closed at 1½ to 2 prem. English and Australian Copper ruled at ¼ to ½ prem. There were applications for about 400,000 shares in the Colonial Gold Company; and on Wednesday upwards of 90,000*l.* was paid into the bankers to the credit of the company, and which has been since further increased. There is no doubt that the whole will be paid very soon; such a payment at so short a notice is unprecedented.

The accounts from Australia surpass all which have been previously received: the quantity of gold arriving being greater than ever before known, and the intelligence from the mines most extraordinary. A letter from Sydney (Dec. 18) says—"The precious metal arrives in daily increasing quantities, and the estimated export has risen from 1,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* per annum. There is no end to the gold; and, as far as I have been able to ascertain from personal communication with diggers of various degree the labour is by no means so tremendous as some would make it out." In the week ending the 12th Dec. the amount of gold brought to Melbourne under escort was 23,000 ozs., and, coupled with that brought by private hands, the value was supposed to have been nearly 100,000*l.* New deposits of great richness had been discovered, and it was found almost impossible to retain any one at an ordinary occupation. A recommendation from the Lieutenant-Governor for a large increase in the pay of all the inferior Government *employés* had been carried by a vote of 17 to 12. Instances of disappointment, it is alleged, we re hardly known. The arrival in Sydney by one week's escort was—From Ophir, 524 ozs.; Meroo, 919 ozs.; Bathurst, 402 ozs.; Turon, 3978 ozs.; Araluen, 2558 ozs.; Goulbourn, 181 ozs.; whilst by the mails were brought in 237 ozs. from Bathurst, 1210 ozs. from Turon, 297 ozs. from Braidwood, 23 ozs. from Braulee, and 18 ozs. from Queanbeyan. This statement is interesting, as showing the extent of country in this particular district from which arrivals of the precious metal were regularly taking place. In the same week were received 1959 ozs. by private hands, giving a total of about 40,000*l.* during the week, or at the rate of upwards of two millions sterling per annum from this one district alone. In reference to the Victoria gold fields, according to letters received from the police magistrate at Gipps Land, the whole dividing range between Sydney and Victoria, and known as the Snowy Mountains, for 200 miles in extent, is one vast gold field. There was upwards of a ton and a half of gold in Mr. Commissioner Powlett's tent, waiting for the escort, up to Dec. 10, and it is expected that the escort from the Mount will not be able to bring down one-half the quantity offered. It is intended to increase the military force there to 100 men. Among some new regulations issued by the Government was a clause specifying the terms upon which, as regards license-fees, steam might be employed in working a claim. An engine of one-horse power was to rank as equal to the labour of seven men. The most remarkable piece of gold discovered has been a "nugget" of 28 lbs. 5 ozs., which had been purchased for the sum of 1155*l.* Mr. Hargraves, the original discoverer, had returned to Sydney on the 12th Dec. after an absence of six months on a tour of exploration, during which he had gone over about 3000 or 4000 miles: his report was in the hands of the Governor, but its nature had not transpired.

A week's later news received by the *Melbourne*, from Melbourne (Port Philip) increased the excitement occasioned by the arrival from Sydney. The amount of gold brought by the present vessel is 200,000*l.*, which, added to 128,000*l.* brought by the *Alert*, and 50,000*l.* by the *Black Friar* and *Bolivar*, makes a total of 378,000*l.*, while another ship, the *Hero*, which sailed previously, is daily expected with a further sum of 100,000*l.* The latest dates are to the 22d Dec., and it appears that, owing to the increasing quantities thrown upon the market, the price of gold dust had fallen to 2*l.* 17s. per oz. Those, therefore, who have already sent out sovereigns from England will be likely to realise large profits. It is evident, also, that the want of a mint will be severely felt, and will lead to many losses from the needless transmission of the metal backward and forward on a four months' voyage, in the shape of dust from one country and coin from the other. According to a careful return compiled by one of the Melbourne papers, it appears that from the 29th Sept., when the news of the discovery of the gold field was announced, up to the 19th Nov., there had been obtained from the diggings 67,000 ozs. of gold; which, with the subsequent receipts by Government escort to the 17th Dec., amounting to 68,161 ozs., and that estimated to have been brought by private hands, 28,353 ozs., added to that in the possession of the diggers on the gold fields, 80,000 ozs. —made a total of 243,414 ozs., equal to 20,282 lbs. 10 ozs., or 202 cwts. 82 lbs. 10 ozs., or 10 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. 10 ozs., valued at 730,242*l.* There was supposed to be about 20,000 to 30,000 persons at the Ballarat and Mount Alexander diggings. The *Melbourne Argus* of the 20th Dec. says:—"The field is reported to be illimitable, the indications of gold extending over scores of miles, and each new found digging apparently eclipsing all previous discoveries. All accounts agree that the auriferous grounds which can be profitably worked will never be dug for years to come by any number of people that can by possibility reach them." There was a report that a new and equally rich field to those of Ballarat and Lodden had been discovered within 45 miles of Geelong. Several ships had sailed from Melbourne and Geelong for London, with large amounts of gold on board, but great difficulty was experienced in obtaining hands, and many vessels had been obliged to lay up in consequence. Seamen were offered 80*l.* for the run home, and many wanted 90*l.* and 105*l.* Labour, and many of the necessaries of life, were rising to exorbitant prices.

ACCOUNT OF GOLD RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT ESCORT INTO MELBOURNE FROM OCTOBER 8, 1851, TO DECEMBER 17, 1851.

Date.	Ballarat.	Mt. Alexander.	Total ozs.	Amount.
Oct. 8	Ozs. 843	Ozs. —	843	2,529 0 0
„ 15	1,437	—	1,437	4,311 0 0
„ 22	1,067½	—	1,067½	3,202 10 0
„ 29	1,234	—	1,234	3,702 0 0
Nov. 5	4,942	—	4,942	14,826 0 0
„ 12	2,960	—	2,960	8,880 0 0
„ 19	2,117	6,846	8,603	25,809 0 0
„ 26	1,567	11,424	12,991	38,973 0 0
Dec. 3	2,550	13,783	16,333	48,999 6 0
„ 10	2,224	23,000	25,224	75,672 0 0
„ 17	1,018	18,191	19,209	57,627 0 0
Total	21,959	72,884	94,843½	£284,530 10 0

Value per ounce, 60s.

If the quantity received by private hand is taken into consideration, and also that received at Geelong, the weekly gatherings may now be probably put down at 100,000*l.* for the Victoria district, which gives an aggregate for the year of 5,200,000*l.* From the evidence afforded by these statements, it may be fairly estimated that, at the present rate of production, the aggregate yearly value of the gold found in the Australian colonies will probably amount to from 7,000,000*l.* to 8,000,000*l.*

Respecting the copper mines, we learn that many of those newly commenced had been partially suspended by the superior attractions of the gold diggings; a good deal of ore had, however, been brought to grass, and about 2 tons of Bathurst smelting were sold by Messrs. Mort and Brown at 75*l.* 15s. per ton (being higher than that obtained for the South Australian), and 10 tons of Newcastle smelted had been shipped to Calcutta.

The *Augusta Schneider*, chartered by the Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, sailed from Falmouth on Wednesday, with a large staff of miners, the requisite tools, stores, &c. About 130 sat down to supper on Monday, when all appeared much delighted, assured that everything had been done for their comfort, and perfectly satisfied with their future prospects. As evidence of the care which has been taken, we may state that three of the directors visited Falmouth, to inspect the ship, provisions, &c., previous to her departure. The party were selected by Captain W. Richards, of Redruth, and Mr. W. H. Ritchie has been appointed their superintendent.

The Australian Freehold Gold Company dispatched the remainder of their staff from Gravesend on Tuesday. Mr. Sherwood, the engineer, had previously sailed, with his selected artisans and miners, from Bristol. Preparations had been made that, on arriving at the company's estate in Bathurst, operations would be immediately commenced.

The Australasian Gold Mining Company have applied for a Charter of Incorporation.

From Chagres, we learn that the agents for the Ave Maria Mining Company had failed to convey the machinery they had for California on board the *Orinoco* across the Lake of Nicaragua, or rather presumed the attempt would be impracticable, and therefore did not land it, but re-consigned it for England by some vessel to be sent round the Horn, as the directors may determine.

In our Journal of March 11th, 1848, we published a letter from a correspondent illustrating the capabilities of the Virginia Gold Mines, particularly the Vaucluse; and we now find, by a prospectus in another column, that British capital is about to be employed in the production of gold in that district, so much nearer home than California or Australia. Among the advantages presented to the shareholders of the Liberty Mining Company are—the greater proximity of the scene of operations, the more frequent communications therefrom, and a participation in the periodical dividends already being realised; the increased capital being required for an extension of the workings, which the prospects fully warrant.

Among the arrivals at Swansea are—a Prussian vessel from Bouc, with 200 tons of copper ore; the *Alderman Pirie*, from Cuba, with 450 tons of copper ore; the *Harriet*, from Cuba, with 430 tons of copper ore; the *Golconda*, from Cuba, with 530 tons of ore; and the *Star*, from Malaga, with 132 bags and 2201 baskets of copper ore.

The Customs authorities have issued orders that copper and tin are to be added to the list of articles allowed to be landed at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, under the usual conditions and regulations, and have directed the proper officers to be apprised of the privilege, for future government.

Better accounts from the iron districts reach us: orders are more plentiful, both home and foreign, and a general briskness is anticipated.

From Frankfort we learn that the association for the protection of the interests of industry connected with the iron trade have resolved to petition the Zollverein Government for an increase of duty on pig and bar iron, and point to the fact that the iron trade of Belgium loses the privileged protection which was accorded to it by the differential duties on their productions.

Application has been made for a Charter of Incorporation for a company about being formed for working mines in the southern and western parts of Ireland, and of manufacturing and selling the produce, to be called "The English Company for Working Mines in Ireland."

The prospectus of the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company, in another column, is worthy attention, as presenting some features of especial interest. As will be seen, it is not intended by the promoters to burden the company by the purchase of property at a large premium, but arrangements have already been made to secure over 15,000 acres, at the moderate royalty of 1-20th. In 1846, Mr. Dixon offered Sir G. Gipps, the then governor, that, for his expenses, he would point out the auriferous formation: the answer was, "We want grass and not gold; and I have no money to fool away in such manner." The directors propose sending out Sir C. Kirkpatrick, Bart., as commissioner; Mr. Dixon, as surveyor; Mr. Charles Harvey, of Dolgelly, engineer; Mr. Goodman, of Dolgelly (an assayist), as managing agent, three mining captains and tin dressers, and about 30 mining men and labourers, who are known and selected for their competence. It is also intended to give every man as large an interest in the resulting profits as possible. The estates to be leased are in the Scoone, Patterson, and Goulbourn districts; but the sites of Dixon's quartz veins, the main object, are not disclosed, for obvious reasons. A large number of shares are secured for influential parties connected with the mining interests of this country; and the committee is composed of good practical men—Sir C. Kirkpatrick having been some time amongst the miners in California and Mr. Evans is well acquainted with the colony.

ACCIDENTS.

Wheal Betsy.—As J. Searle, a mason, was erecting a steam stamps house, he fell 16 ft from a scaffolding, by which he was much injured.

St. Just.—As four persons, strangers in the neighbourhood, were travelling in an open conveyance across the common, near Wheal Fortune, a small suspended mine, the horse became restive, and running away, the off-fore and hind wheels run over the corner of an unprotected shaft, 27 fms. deep, containing 20 fms. of water up to adit. At this instant, one of the party jumped out to seize the horse's head, when not being aware of the shaft, he fell head foremost into it, rebounding from the penthouse into the adit. He was extricated by a miner, and with the exception of a slight abrasion of the forehead was uninjured, and drove off for Penzance as cheerful as his companions.

Airdrie.—Two men were so severely burnt by an explosion at Munklin-house Pit, that they died in the course of two days.

Clyde Iron works.—At the John Pit, as a man named Spears, and two of his sons, were entering their room to commence work, an explosion took place, by which they were severely burnt; there were persons appointed to examine the pit in the morning.

— At another of the Clyde pits, while C. Saird was employed at his work, a quantity of stones fell upon him and broke his back—from the effects of which he is not expected to recover.

Brierley Hill.—E. Alisop was killed by a fall of coal at Mr. Dudley's Five Ways' Colliery, Cradley.

Durham.—W. Garthwait was struck by the falling cage in Coxhoe old pit, and killed.

— W. Taylor was killed by a fall of stone in the East Minor Pit.

Middleton-in-Teesdale.—John Allenson was riding on a laden truck, at the Ashgillshead Lead Mine, against rules, when his head was caught by the roof, and he was killed.

SILVER ORES.

Mine.	Tons	c.	qr.	lbs.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Langford and Baring	0	12	1	7	£242 11 0	Tamar Company.
ditto	1	5	3	0	26 12 6	ditto

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 3d April.

Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£11 14 6
Mather and Co.	11 0 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11 7 6
J. P. Eyton	11 8 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	11 0 6
T. Somers	10 0 0
Pontifex and Wood	10 7 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 1 6
Richardson and Co.	10 18 6
W. J. Cookson and Co.	10 15 0

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, on the 8th April.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Maesyrerwddu	82	£11 13 0	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	20	11 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	10	12 8 6	J. P. Eyton.
Hendre	19	9 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	70	10 16 0	ditto
Talacre	25	12 0 6	J. P. Eyton.
Lloc	30	11 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	90	11 14 6	ditto
Holywell Level	7	12 3 0	J. P. Eyton.
South Australia	1	10 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 5th April.

East Logylas	27½	£11 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	27½	11 2 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	55	11 3 0	Panther Smelting Co.
Frongoch	40	10 17 6	ditto
ditto	40	10 17 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Driggith	16	£12 5 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold in London.

Keswick	30	£10 2 6	Washington Chemical.

BLACK TIN

Sold at the Mine, on the 2d April.

Georgia Consols	7 17 3	3	£52 0 0	£410 4 6	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1 7 3	11	37 0 0	51 10 0	ditto
Porkellis United	1 12 1	12	50 5 0	81 6 0	ditto
ditto	6 14 2	14	48 5 0	324 15 6	ditto
ditto	0 2 0	6	42 0 0	4 6 0	ditto
ditto	1 14 2	7	30 0 0	51 17 0	ditto
ditto	0 0 1	21	15 0 0	0 6 6	ditto
ditto	0 6 2	16	22 10 0	7 9 6	ditto

Sold on the Mine, on the 3d April.

Mines.	Tons	c.	qr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Charlestown United	2	7	1	13	£46 0 0	£108 18 10	Michell & Son.
ditto	0	12	1	6	36 0 0	22 2 11	ditto
ditto	2	5	2	0	46 0 0	104 13 0	Enthoven & Co.

COPPER ORES.

The following were the purchasers of copper ores at Swansea on the 30th March:—

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	250	£3873 18 9
Freeman and Company	115	833 7 0
Grenfell and Sons	106	1404 10 0
Sims, Willyams, and Company	266	3873 4 8
Vivian and Sons	489	5058 5 6
Williams, Foster, and Company	595	7798 5 6
Mines Royal Company	84	624 5 4
English and Australian Company	42	964 14 11
British and Foreign Company	104	2100 10 0
Low's Patent Company	147	1163 10 4
Total	2198	£27,634 12 0

Copper Ore for Sale April 13.—Cobre, 91, 85, 69, 50, 49, 48, 18—Copiapo, 80, 78, 74, 72, 44—Ballymurtagh, 72, 4—West Kaw-aw, 64—Creetown, 47, 9—Spanish 26, 24—Gyfron, 24, 15—Lackamore, 32—Dyliffe, 29—Wallah Wallah, 16—Spanish, 6, 1—Gloster Slag, 5. —Total, 1132 tons (21-cwts).

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 24, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, April 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	133	£5 16 6	Tywarnhayle	104	£3 13 6
ditto	113	3 1 6	ditto	93	3 9 0
ditto	107	4 3 0	ditto	53	2 19 6
ditto	106	9 8 0	ditto	20	4 1 6
ditto	103	4 5 0	W. Wh. Treasury	68	10 7 6
ditto	102	5 9 6	ditto	45	6 7 6
ditto	90	4 12 0	ditto	43	6 11 6
Carn Brea	87	4 2 6	ditto	39	6 5 0
ditto	68	4 14 6	ditto	23	4 16 0
ditto	67	4 19 6	North Wh. Basset	55	5 11 0
ditto	62	1 12 6	ditto	53	5 17 6
ditto	56	7 8 6	ditto	50	3 17 6
ditto	55	8 10 0	ditto	49	5 15 6
ditto	54	5 16 6	West Wheal Seton	75	5 18 6
ditto	42	4 1 0	ditto	45	13 12 0
ditto	27	12 18 0	ditto	10	5 1 0
ditto	17	3 6 0	West Wheal Basset	102	3 9 0
Alfred Consols	93	8 5 0	ditto	18	5 17 6
ditto	89	9 9 0	Hawk's Point	71	3 9 0
ditto	71	7 18 6	ditto	17	2 0 6
ditto	57	7 11 6	Botallack	80	8 3 6
ditto	54	2 19 6	Wh. Trebarvah	63	5 7 6
ditto	39	8 14 0	ditto	6	2 14 6
ditto	9	16 19 0	ditto	2	15 17 0
Halamanning & Croft Gothal	89	4 7 6	Wh. Agar	51	3 9 6
ditto	50	4 7 6	ditto	15	11 0 0
ditto	48	5 0 6	Wh Unity Consols	46	5 12 0
ditto	47	9 12 6	ditto	12	0 5 0
ditto	46	4 9 6	Trannack &c.	24	2 2 0
ditto	33	6 3 0	ditto	21	6 19 0
ditto	29	5 0 6	ditto	6	18 15 0
ditto	10	11 2 6	W.Wh. Providence	15	11 0 0
Par Consols	92	3 1 6	ditto	10	7 0 6
ditto	83	9 6 0	Wheal Prosper	17	3 6 6
ditto	81	9 8 0	Great Polgooth	6	6 2 6
ditto	73	9 1 6	Godolphin Bridge.	5	5 0 6
			East Tywarnhayle.	4	2 9 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller	754	£3970 0 6	Botallack	80	£654 0 6
Carn Brea	535	2886 12 0	Wheal Trebarvah.	71	386 13 0
Alfred Consols	403	3170 4 0	Wheal Agar	66	342 4 6
Halamanning & Croft Gothal.	352	1967 9 6	Wheal Unity Cons.	58	260 12 0
Par Consols	329	2478 13 6	Trannack and Bosence	51	308 17 0
Tywarnhayle	270	942 4 6	W. Wh. Providence	25	235 5 0
W. Wh. Treasury	210	1546 5 0	Wheal Prosper	17	86 10 6
North Wh. Basset	207	1093 7 0	Great Polgooth	6	36 15 0
West Wheal Seton	130	1106 17 6	Godolphin Bridge.	5	25 2 6
West Wh. Basset.	120	457 13 0	East Tywarnhayle.	4	9 18 0
Hawk's Point	88	279 7 6			

Average Standard £110 14 0 | Average Produce 7⅝
Average Price per ton £5 16 6
Quantity of Ore 3781 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 294 tons 11 cwts.
Amount of Money £22,214 12 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard £114 6 0.—Average Produce 6¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 110*l.* 12s.—Produce, 7¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	268	£1378 19 6
Vivian and Sons	724	4986 7 0
Freeman and Co.	419	1951 5 6
Grenfell and Sons	615	3302 2 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	502	2638 2 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	750	5624 6 9
English and Australian Co.	267	1375 15 0
F. Baukart	206	957 14 0
Total tons	3781	£22,214 12 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, April 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, and Wheal Anna Maria 1691—West Caradon 358—Marke Valley 347—Holmbush 342—Fowey Consols 274—Phœnix Mines 195—Wheal Friendship 162—Bedford United 148—Hingston Downs 86—Wheal Arthur 38—Devon and Cornwall United 21—Oates's Ore 11—Wheal Gorland 14.—Total, 3694 tons.

COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31.

Copper ores, 38,113 21-cwts.—Fine copper, 2888 tons 16 cwts.—Amount of money, 209,375*l.* 10s.—Average produce, 7¼ 1-16th.—Average standard, 108*l.* 15s.—Average price, 5*l.* 10s.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE SECOND SALE IN APRIL, 1852.

Years.	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Standard.	Cop. Ore.	Price Cake Cop.
1842	2538	8¼	£17,099 4 6	£108 12	£76 2	£ 94 96
1843	2543	8¼	15,283 12 6	104 2	71 9	82
1844	2986	7¾	15,581 13 6	110 13	71 17	84
1845	2960	7½	14,282 11 0	105 9	67 3	84 87
1846	2267	8¼	12,362 8 6	100 19	67 2	93
1847	2107	8	13,074 13 0	112 11	76 0	96
1848	2493	9½	13,912 12 6	89 3	59 14	88½
1849	2547	8¼	15,048 10 0	104 14	71 9	88½
1850	2978	8	16,319 11 0	102 4	68 8	88½
1851	2983	7¼	14,950 2 6	102 1	65 18	84

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. (Cambuslang).—There can, we think, be but one opinion on this part of the subject of ventilating coal mines, that it is highly advantageous to adopt wherever practicable the principle of splitting the air. Ventilation by circulating the air in one current has long been discontinued in the north and other places, being found bad and ineffective, as it depends on doors placed in the main roads, likely to be deranged by the passage of the tubs, with other objections. By the system of "splitting" each travelling road is a fresh air road, and conveys the return air to the upcast, without passing any roads used by the men. By getting the seam in divisions, and splitting the air, each division has a separate supply controlled by a regulator. As well as in the north of England, many collieries in Lancashire and other counties, under skilful management, are now getting into the practice of ventilation on the same principle.

D. R. (Norfolk-street).—We should certainly lay on our oars awhile, and closely watch proceedings before paying the money, as well as satisfy ourselves that the original company was the same as that carrying out the second proposed line. Further we cannot advise, except that in an extremity a solicitor had better be consulted.

X. Y. Z.—The stamps heads worked by a peculiar arrangement of simple machinery, as made by Mr. Walker, City-road, crush auriferous quartz very effectually; but a patent has recently been obtained, by Mr. Isham Baggs, for a newly-invented crusher, a description of which we shall shortly be able to give. The assay and refining of gold can only be successfully carried out after much practice. In the usual process, the operator first forms a judgment of the fineness of the gold, which, if he supposes worth 18 carats fine, for instance, he adds 18 grains of pure silver, wraps the whole in lead, shaped in a bullet mould, and placed in the muffle furnace for about 25 minutes, but experience can alone tell when it is ready. The result will be, the lead with the copper, or other base metal in the sample, will unite in a liquid state, leaving a button of gold and silver. This is hammered and passed through a flatting-mill, to about 2 or 3 inches long, when it is called a "cornet." This cornet is then dropped into dilute nitric acid, on a sand bath heated below; this will dissolve the silver, leaving the gold pure, which is then brought to a red heat by the blow-pipe, which gives it the rich yellow colour, and is, in fact, fine pure gold. The quality of the piece before assaying is then easily ascertained by weighing.

J. M. (Manchester).—Our metal quotations are from the best authorities, not only as to price, but state of the trade, and business doing. The paragraph "Metal Market" we obtain through our City agent on Friday evenings.

A. B. (Newport).—We have no recollection of any process for "purifying" copper ores' alluded to by our correspondent. The term is somewhat unintelligible, and the operation in assaying copper ores, as adopted by Mr. H. Parkes, Bury Port Copper Works, Llanelly, and which will be found in the *Mining Journal* of the 22d March, 1851, is the nearest approximation to the inquiry. The assaying by the dry way, though quick, is far from being correct. Mr. Parkes employs a cyanide of potassium to discolourise a solution of pure copper in nitric acid. The exact quantity being known, the value of any ore may be ascertained by dissolving any portion—say, 20 grains—in nitric acid, and noticing the exact quantity of the cyanide required to discolour the solution; this, compared with that required for the pure copper, gives the exact value of the ore.

H. J. (Hastings).—Shareholders signing a Deed of Settlement are liable to all the creditors of a company. Those who do not sign a deed are merely responsible to the directors, it being a contract between themselves. The amount of liability cannot be fixed or guaranteed with any degree of certainty. Where a Royal Charter is obtained the liability is limited to the amount of the share.

C. E.—The only works, in the English language, on modern iron manufacture, of which we are aware as having been published, are—"History of the Iron Trade," by Harry Scrivener, and Overman's work on Iron Manufacture, published in the United States; for which apply to Mr. John Weale, High Holborn. Numerous valuable papers on the subject have, however, for many years constantly appeared in our Journal, by Mr. John Mitchell, and other practical correspondents. Mr. S. B. Rogers's "Data for Blast Furnace Managers" commenced publication in the Number for Nov. 12, 1842, and consisted of nine papers, the last of which appeared Sept. 16, 1843; all inventions and improvements are regularly described.

A. B. (St. Leonard's-on-Sea.)—We have taken some pains to ascertain the cause why so apparent an unfair distribution of shares should have taken place. It appears that, although only 100,000 were issued, there were over 400,000 applications; some of the most eminent firms could not get shares; the directors were forced to reject all applications where parties were not personally known to them, and to reduce their own lists.

ALLEGED INTOLERANCE AT CWM AVON.—We have received numerous communications on the alleged intolerance towards the Dissenters at these extensive works, all which we must decline to insert; the subject has been made public, which we trust will have the effect of putting a stop to such proceedings, and that no repetition of them will give cause for further complaint. It would, however, appear that the Dissenters are not the only aggrieved parties: one correspondent informs us that the systematic coercion of the manager has not been confined to non-conformists, but that even the ministers of the parochial church have been subject to its influence. It is stated that a curate, who had justly won the love and esteem of his parishioners, has recently been obliged to seek the protection of the Bishop from the most unwarranted interference with the exercise of his official duties, and has, to the great regret of all, removed elsewhere, to seek that peace and quiet which were denied him at Cwm Avon. In another place, as a matter of common justice, we have inserted a communication from Mr. Biddulph on the subject.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Pray be so good as to arouse the parties who have the winding-up of the affairs of the Asturian Company to a sense of their duty to the proprietors. Months have elapsed since the bills have been paid, and the claims of creditors settled, and still the shareholders are kept in utter darkness as to their position and prospects. Your notice of this subject will greatly oblige—AN UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER: *London, April 6.*

G. K. (Fenton Potteries).—There is certainly some error in the figures, but the lecturer did not describe his entire process of calculation. It is probable the order of description should have been reversed—that is, the stone in water weighed 312 grs., and in air 462 grs., which would leave the quotient 3·08.

D. P. (Tipton).—In last week's Journal it was erroneously stated that the time-ball on the Greenwich Observatory descended at 12 o'clock. It is raised every day to the top of the mast beneath the cross arms denoting the Cardinal points, and is let fall precisely at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of giving correct mean solar Greenwich time to all who may be interested in obtaining it.

A Friend of Ireland (Blackheath).—Ireland possesses ironstones of the richest and purest character, and some few centuries ago it presented a picture of manufacturing industry such as would now, perhaps, be found in the interior of Russia. Covered with forests, and possessing this iron ore, the land was sprinkled over with small ironworks, in which wood charcoal was employed, and iron manufactured of a quality equal to what we now import from Sweden and Russia, for all the finer purposes of cutlery and delicate machinery. Such kinds of furnaces are now but the history of the art, but are highly interesting, and it is to be hoped that the development of the wealth of the peat bogs of Ireland will re-introduce the manufacture of a superior kind of iron, of which there cannot be a shadow of a doubt on the mind of any one at all acquainted with metallurgy, but that the ironstone of Ireland is capable, containing from 30 to 60 per cent. of pure iron.

T. M. F. (Brighton).—If our correspondent will refer to the *Mining Journal* of 17th Jan. last, he will find a description of a safety cage of far greater simplicity and efficiency than that of which he has forwarded us a diagram, which is unsound in theory. The lower arms and hooks are perfectly superfluous; the latter alone, placed of sufficient strength in deep shafts, at distances of 6 in., would cost more than the whole apparatus of Mr. Andrew Smith. We should be sorry to discourage invention, but it is to the general interest to explain away mechanical errors.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietor

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 10, 1852.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In our last Journal we gave the regular monthly list of dividends paid by eleven mining companies during March, amounting to 22,928*l.* The first eight of which show such splendid results, and the remaining three offer most favourable symptoms of doing so at no very distant day, that we submit to our readers the sketch as under, fully assured it will be read with satisfaction by every well-wisher to true and legitimate mining:

Mines.	*Outlay.*	*Div. p. Share.*	*Amount.*	*Market Value.*	*Total Value.*
Devon Gt. Cons.	£ 1,024	£262½	£268,800	£302,080	£570,880
Par Consols	7,200	20½	130,880	89,600	220,480
Alfred Consols	15,360	3½	16,896	94,720	111,616
Carn Brea	15,000	208	208,000	70,000	278,000
East Wheal Rose	6,000	2245	287,360	46,720	334,080
Treviskey	15,600	269½	32,481½	24,000	56,481½
North Pool	4,500	235	47,000	36,000	83,000
South Frances	19,840	115½	28,706	33,480	62,186
Spearne Consols	1,280	4½	4,698	10,240	14,848
Tremayne	9,856	7⅝	7,936	24,576	32,512
Trumpet Consols	9,500	10	1,000	12,500	13,500
Outlay	£105,560	has paid	£1,033,667½	£743,916	£1,777,583½

Thus, upon an outlay of 105,560*l.*, the proprietors have been fortunate enough to receive in shape of dividends no less a sum than 1,033,677*l.* 15s., or 979 per cent., and their property is now saleable in the Mining Exchange and Share Market for 743,916*l.*, being a further per centage of 705, making together, upon the original outlay, a grand total of 1684 per cent. This, coupled with the statement of dividends paid for February month, in our Journal of the 13th March, that 18 mines, upon an outlay of 181,279*l.*, had realised in dividends 985,481*l.*, and the shares moreover valued in the market as worth 713,690*l.*, will show the following result:—

	Outlay.	*Dividends.*	*Market Value.*
Eighteen mines	£181,279	£ 985,481	£713,690
Eleven ditto	105,560	1,033,667½	743,916
Total	£286,839	£2,019,148½	£1,457,606

Thus 29 mines, which cost the proprietors 286,839*l.*, have actually paid back 2,019,148*l.* 15s., and the shares marketable for 1,457,606*l.* = 3,476,754*l.* 15s., which is 1212 per cent. on the original outlay. The total number of shares in the 18 mines are 17,829, and in the 11 mines 16,368 = 34,197.

This is no visionary subject to treat upon, the 29 mines in question having actually paid dividends to their fortunate shareholders within the last two months of 47,048*l.*, and regularly do so, either bi-monthly or quarterly, with one or two exceptions.

Great diversity of opinion exists as to the policy of dividing mine shares into so small a number as 128 or 256. Many influential parties wishing to adhere, as nearly as possible, to the old system of 64ths have been induced to submit to an extension—some to 128ths, and others 256ths, as at Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, both the Caradons, South Frances, and South Tolgus, all eminent for the large profits divided; whilst the Lisburne Mines, that have divided 56,000*l.*, are only in 100; St. Ives Consols, 81,216*l.* in dividends, was distributed among 94 shares only; Wheal Friendship, 299,456*l.*, to 128 shares; East Wheal Rose, 287,360*l.*, to a similar number; Levant Mine, 165,760*l.*, only 160 shares; Tresavean Mine divided 449,352*l.* among 96 shares, thus showing the system of a small number of shares has worked successfully. There are others who prefer 1024, as at Devon Great Consols, Spearne Consols, Tremayne, St. Aubyn and Grylls, and West Providence. This number has been increased to 5120, as at Alfred Consols; Merllyn, Wheal Golden, and Wicklow Copper, 5000*l.*; Tincroft, 6000; Tamar Consols, 9600; Great Polgooth, 11,000; and the Mining Company of Ireland, 20,000. There are many shareholders, mine brokers, and dealers, who are strong advocates for extending the number; and they contend there would be an infinitely increased business done, and a much larger capital embarked in mining, were they in 20,000 shares instead of 256 or 1024. As before stated, the 29 mines we have noticed are divided into 34,197 shares; were they divided into 20,000 each, it would be 580,000.

We conclude this, as we did a similar article last month, by briefly noticing that six out of the eleven dividend-paying mines, during last month, are valued in the share market at less than 36,050*l.*, though making handsome dividends; four of them under 25,000*l.*; whilst there are to be found in our Share List numerous mines constantly making calls that are made to appear more valuable, saying nothing of those that have as yet made no return of ore. Should such a state of things be? Can any just reason be assigned for it? In the first instance, we have mines that are developed, and found productive, amply furnished with engines, machinery, and pitwork, requisite for keeping the mines drained, and enabling them to be wrought effectively, and which handsomely compensate their proprietary by regular bi-monthly or quarterly dividends; whilst in the second instance we have mines undergoing the process of exploring, some of which have not effective machinery as yet placed upon them, nor a productive lode cut. The expense of further search has to be paid for by calls, and time necessary for so doing must be allowed. They may be reported as "kindly," and producing "good stones of ore;" but unless they show positive sales at the public ticketings, equal to the expenditure of keeping them afloat, calls must be made, and ought to be expected by every shareholder holding an interest in them.

Several we know are struggling on with inadequate machinery, and various others are only being wrought at a very shallow depth—all such, we may safely say, are far from being in the happy condition depicted in the 29 mines we have alluded to, and however we may recommend economy, these defects ought to be rectified, or the concerns abandoned.

Notwithstanding the startling facts that have been lately announced of the discoveries of gold both in California and in our own colonial possessions, we are still inclined to hold to the opinions that we have always maintained. Productive lodes of the baser metals, if energetically and economically worked, are more likely to prove permanent sources of profit as investments than those veins which contain the more glittering and seductive inducement of auriferous deposits. These, it will be remembered, are in far distant climes, liable to contingencies which, in many cases, are seldom or ever taken into consideration by those who embark their capital in such adventures

It is imagined that as soon as location has been fixed upon, and operations commenced, that returns, and those of a profitable nature, must immediately be made. Time and distance are scarcely even thought of; but it is anticipated that all will be accomplished that has been set forth in the glowing prospectus which has ushered the association into a transient existence, to flourish with an evanescent glare, then fade and decay, to be heard of no more, except in the remembrance of its projectors, and the regrets of its dupes. If we look at the numberless gold companies that were projected in 1825, how many shall we find in existence now, and those that are, what is their value, and how do they at present stand in the market?—scarcely able to maintain a quotation. It would be as well that, while so much capital is being expended for the prosecution of mines abroad, we should not neglect those we have at home, where no extravagant demand is made, and where a judicious and small outlay, at the time it gives employment to our native labour, will amply repay those investing their money.

The Alfred Consols are now working to a profit of about 2000*l.* a month. Great Wheal Alfred, when worked between the 50 and 136 fathom levels, yielded a profit of 200,000*l.*, and is now a third time at work. West Wheal Alfred, a continuation of the same lode, was opened, and the forking of the water commenced; in the 30 fm. level the lode has been found 14 feet wide, and in the western end containing about 2 tons of ore per fm. The mine has at a previous period been worked to the 50 fm. level, but owing to the defective state of machinery was abandoned in 1824. We could adduce several instances of setts in Cornwall and Devon which possess equally as many advantages, though not, perhaps, with the prestige of ancient fame which is attached to this concern, more extensive machinery being only required to develope its great and unquestionable resources.

The great advantage that our home mines possess over foreign speculations, whether they be in other States or our own colonies, is this—that it is easy for adventurers at any period, and at a small expense, to inspect mines in their own country; but little time is required, or absence from business; the risk of the sea and other dangers of travel are avoided; malversation and mismanagement can be easily checked, and they have the evidence of their own eyes to enable them to form a judgment as to the true position of the property in which they have invested their capital.

The news which has reached the mother country of the immense value of the auriferous deposits in the Australasian continent, would be regarded with wonder, and considered with doubt, did we not know the authentic sources from whence they were derived. In former periods news might be falsified to an indefinite time, but in these days of electric telegraph and steam such a circumstance is next to improbability. The value of the gold deposits there is no longer a matter of speculation, but is an indubitable fact. It appears, however, that there, as elsewhere where order and combination do not exist, the rifest excesses and utmost lawlessness may be expected. However colonial misgovernment may be, and we are sorry to bear testimony to the prevalent idea that the method pursued in Downing-street to sway the various interests committed to their paternal direction is not always calculated to carry out the ideas they may desire to propound, yet still the laws and property of a British subject are secured. No disputes as to validity of title can occur; no national jealousies can ever be called in question; the proprietary are always under British jurisdiction, and subject to the laws of the country that gave them birth, and the Sovereign whom they revere and delight to honour.

Among the several companies that have been formed for the prosecution of the development of the gold fields of the Australian continent, that of the CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY is deserving of notice. With an influential direction, composed of men of business, connected as some of them are with our home mines, there can be no doubt but that the experience obtained there will be used for the benefit of their constituents in our transmarine possessions.

In another column will be found more particularly detailed the accounts which have been received from the Port Philip district; and were they not authenticated from the highest sources, we should be inclined to believe that they were fabulous, or, at least, exaggerated to such a degree that they could be pronounced incredible. Indeed, a few years since, had such facts been submitted to us, we should have rejected them, in our sober imagination, as unworthy of belief. What effect California and Australia will have on the currency is yet to be seen. An intelligent correspondent anticipates that, in the year 1852, at least 3,000,000*l.* sterling will be sent from Australia alone.

The Central Australian Company have already, with a praiseworthy activity, dispatched their assayer to the colony: some of their direction, with a proper staff and machinery, are about to follow. They are engaged under terms so that it will be a great difficulty that they can leave the company's services. With the capital they possess, economically used, as there is every prospect it will be, there can be but one opinion, if a proper mode of developing their resources is adopted, that a profitable result will be easily obtained, and those who have embarked in the company, by the exercise of a little patience, will, probably, see a large return for the small amount invested, inasmuch as mining in Australia has now become almost a certainty, without the drawbacks which attend its prosecution elsewhere.

The COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, pursuant to their charter, held their annual meeting on the 7th instant. The signs of vitality there shown were sufficient to give the greatest hopes of the future prospects of the company. A universal spirit of unanimity seemed to prevail, and a desire to bury past differences in oblivion. Auditors were appointed, and from their high standing we have no hesitation in stating that the culpable neglect which has brought the company to its late deplorable position will no longer take place. Nothing now interferes with the re-transfer of the company's property to their own hands but a settlement with the Bank of England, who, we are assured, are disposed to meet the offers of the company in a liberal and equitable spirit. It is not our province, at present, to go into the causes which have led to the present conjuncture of circumstances. These have been at former periods fully discussed in our columns. A great disposition, within our own knowledge, has been shown lately in the city to embark capital in the stock of this time-honoured company; but this has been deferred until the property is again in the hands of the ancient proprietary.

The activity of such a company as the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, when in full force, cannot be too much over-rated, when we consider the employment which they give, both directly and indirectly, to some thousands of individuals. While remaining in the hands of a corporation like the Bank of England, it cannot be expected that the numerous branches of industry which are under their fostering care will receive that necessary development which is required for their successful issue. The capabilities of the company's property are well known, and do not need recapitulation here. The Act lately passed has confirmed the powers of the Royal Charter of WILLIAM and MARY, passed in 1691; capital is all that is required to bring the available resources of the company into full development.

While in possession of the mortgagees it has returned profits, and if in the hands of the original proprietors, there cannot be a question but that the returns would be greater. At this time, and while negociations are pending between both parties, it would, perhaps, be unwise on our part to hazard an opinion, or say too much. At no period have the prospects of the association been better, and a satisfactory solution may be soon arrived at. The joint committee have worked hard to achieve this result; and we trust that when all shall have been re-established the shareholders will not be unmindful of those who have nobly stemmed the torrent, preserved their property for them, and again re-established this time-honoured and venerable association on its pristine footing, with increased vigour to run the race with the swift, and do battle with the strong. In its worst phases, we never doubted of its resuscitation, and are glad to find that present circumstances bear out the prestiges we have always accorded it.

The extraordinary accounts recently received from the various localities in Australia, where gold is being extracted in enormous quantities—full details of which will be found in another column—give rise to much speculation as to its future effects on the currency, as also to the best means of supplying that additional population to the country, so necessary for bringing into cultivation its widely-extended plains and fertile prairies, destined to be the home of the Anglo-Saxon race for millions yet unborn. Companies have for years past been formed, for the purpose of granting land on easy terms to emigrant agriculturists—as the South Australian, Van Diemen's Land, New Brunswick, and several American land companies; and a correspondent, writing upon the subject, suggests a plan for rendering the millions of prolific acres in that queen of the Southern Ocean (Australasia) subservient to the requirements and industry of thousands upon thousands of hard-working, honest, and frugal persons of both sexes, who are ill-fed, ill-clad, and pining for those active exertions which in that infantine region would return a rich harvest for their labour. Large tracts of Government lands are totally unproductive, and the upset price is 1*l.* per acre. Parties like those mentioned could never get out without assistance; it is, therefore, suggested that to a company with ample capital (say, 500,000*l.*), Government should grant powers to possess themselves of any quantity of unsold land required by them, the payment for which, at 1*l.* per acre, should not be called for until 10 years after pre-emption. The company possessed of such powers should obtain a tract of first-rate land, and, having surveyed it, divide it into farms of 100 acres, reserving a sufficient extent for a town site. Upon each of these farms houses and barns should be erected, and a number of frugal and industrious masons, carpenters, bricklayers, smiths, and farmers, invited to accept their proposals, to provide them and their families with a passage out at a certain fixed fare (say, 12*l.* each adult), transmit them to the company's location, and put each in possession of a farm of 100 acres, with house, barn, and amply provided with implements and stock. This together would constitute a debt due to the company, interest on which, at 5 per cent. per annum, would render him liable to an annual payment of 19*l.*, annual reduction to work off the mortgage 38*l.*, and tenants' proportion of expenses 3*l.*; thus, for a payment of 60*l.* a year, or 16 per cent. of the outlay, the farm house and stock would be his own in 10 years. The company, it is proposed, should have a lien upon the farm, and a bond from the tenant, that in case of failure his services should be at their disposal for five years, which, though of little use to them, might hold out a contingency which would urge him to caution and diligence.

This is a general sketch of the proposed constitution of the company; many other details are suggested, the working of which must, of course, be well considered before acted upon. There appears every probability of such a company, supported by Government, effecting a vast amount of colonial benefit; converting the honest portion of our needy population into substantial farmers; who in cultivating the luxuriant wilds of Australia will rear a race whose demands for our manufactures will create new employment for our operatives at home; and legitimately carried out and properly supported by Government, a good return on the capital invested would be obtained.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETING.—The first of these periodical assemblages for the quarter was held at Walsall, on Tuesday, and the second at Wolverhampton (generally the most important in the district), on Wednesday. The iron trade was represented to be by no means in a flourishing condition, as compared with two years since; but still appearances had improved, and the market was firmer than a fortnight back. Prices were fully maintained; and the tendency to change, if any, was upwards. The larger houses, whose make has obtained pre-eminence, command remunerative prices; while some of the pigs in South Staffordshire, which have become much deteriorated, are sold at a low figure. Thus the prices recently have varied considerably, while some years since, when quality was more uniform, one price ruled the district. The newly-discovered ironstone of Northamptonshire causes considerable conversation. Many of the ironmasters are awkwardly placed from their fixed royalties, and, of course, oppose its introduction; but those who have employed it in their furnaces speak highly of the result. The reports from Wales were good, rails in demand, and advancing, but from Scotland accounts were not so favourable.

KAMPTULICON COMPANY.—A further call of 6*l.* per share is to be made to pay off the debts of this undertaking.

STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

LEAD.

The total sale of lead ore by public ticketing, including private sales of 601 tons, amounting to 7383*l.* 3s. 6d., all we have been able to obtain, is 8566 tons, producing 104,845*l.* 14s. 10d., being less than the preceding quarter by 594½ tons, and in money 5734*l.* 5s. 4d. The ores were raised from the following mines:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Lisburne	850	£9201 13 6
Maesyrerwddu	472	5399 19 0
Mary Ann	314	5294 17 0
Westminster	480	5232 10 0
Newtonards	461	4935 10 0
Grassington and Cononley	428	4701 0 0
Foxdale	400	4527 10 0
Trelawny	225	4199 5 6
East Wheal Rose	315	4089 7 0
Laxey	200	3920 0 0
South Tamar	210	3657 0 0
Goginan	217	3299 4 6
Merllyn	230	2654 5 0
Pentire Glaze and Pentire United	201	2474 7 0
Tamar Consols	128	2324 9 0
East Daren	133	2020 18 0
Deep Level	190	1984 0 0
Cwmystwith	170	1812 10 0
Maesysaln	151	1633 7 6
Great Wheal Buddern	137	1462 17 0
Black Craig	141	1425 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	75	1419 7 6
Wheal Golden	110	1317 5 0
Shallee	96	1297 1 6
Herodsfoot	113	1283 8 6
Trehane	52	1150 10 0
Pen-yr-henblas	98	1044 8 6
Nanteos	167	1032 7 0
Nancekuke	57	1025 6 6
Cwm Erfin	72	1020 12 0
Cairnsmore	91	936 0 0
Machynlleth	82	916 17 0
Dyliffe	83	907 0 6
Lloc	77	877 10 0
Court Grange	61	873 19 0
Bwlch Consols	55	773 15 0
Milwr	66	732 3 0
Pantymwyne	70	707 9 0
Talacre	58	684 11 0
Jamaica	78	654 2 6
Bwlchgwyn	61	653 0 0
Armaglough	60	602 16 0
Pantyfrith	49	574 19 0
Strontian	50	567 10 0
Callington	36	558 0 0
Keswick	55	549 5 0
Holywell Level	45	532 5 0
Driggith	46	527 10 0
Hendre	46	467 14 3
Coetia Llys	38½	461 5 3
Rhoswydol and Bachleddon	43	453 16 6
Llanrwst	40	424 0 0
Caeconroy	39	395 17 0
Gurtnadyne	37	392 8 6
Level Newydd	32	332 16 0
Holmbush	25	331 5 0
Coed Mawr Pool	31	325 10 0
Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers	8¾	276 14 6
Bwlch Cyran	24	253 4 0
Plantation	19	238 9 3
Bryn-Arian	20	233 10 0
Minera	16	173 12 0
Bantry	18	154 19 0
Garreg	13	129 4 6
Dyfngwm	11	121 11 0
Fron Fawnog	11¼	119 0 6
Orsedd	6¾	72 5 3
Llawncwmbach	4	43 0 0
Trewane	1¾	24 0 10
Total	*Tons* 8566	£104,845 14 10

Companies by whom the above lead ores were purchased:—

Walker, Parker, and Co.	*Tons* 3192¼	£37809 13 9
Newton, Keates, and Co.	1353	15761 14 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	699	8582 18 8
Private and unknown	601	8383 3 6
Somers and Co.	375	6244 0 6
Mather and Co.	461	5208 10 9
Tamar Smelting Company	472	5019 17 9
Panther Company	361	3930 15 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	263	3828 10 8
R. Michell and Son	269	3693 9 6
Eyton and Co.	298¼	3427 10 9
Treffry's Executor	70	1209 5 0
Ross and Grierson	40	520 0 0
Washington Company	40	410 0 0
Pontifex and Co.	25	331 5 0
Richardson and Co.	26	287 10 0
Cookson and Co.	20	197 10 0
Total	*Tons* 8566	£104,845 14 10

The Linares Mining Company have sold during the quarter, in Spain and in London, 298½ tons of lead ore, producing 1629*l.* 3s. 9d.; pig-lead at Newcastle, after extraction of silver, 250 tons, and money 3900*l.*; 1871 ounces of silver, 475*l.* 11s.; and pig-lead, on arrival in London, 200 tons, money 3450*l.*—making a total of 9454*l.* 14s. 9d., which, added to the above sales, give a money value of 114,300*l.* 9s. 7d.

TIN.

Mines.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	lbs.	Amount.
Great Polgooth	103	13	2	13	£5375 16 2
Lewis Mines	68	4	1	9	3496 14 1
Drake Walls	51	9	3	25	2743 12 10
Tincroft	47	10	3	8	2137 12 2
Georgia Consols	30	5	0	8	1562 5 6
Rix Hill	20	13	1	10	950 4 2
Boscundle	17	14	3	24	793 13 10
Charlestown United	14	0	0	0	701 2 6
Great Beam	11	4	2	17	634 11 5
Devon United	10	18	0	0	536 17 6
Porkellis United	11	4	3	23	517 5 6
Bottle Hill	6	0	0	0	301 5 0
Millpool	3	18	0	13	184 17 0
Boscean	3	5	0	17	178 7 0
Birch Tor	3	0	0	0	168 0 0
Lanherooe	0	15	3	18	33 4 3
Wheal Stanley	0	10	3	12	27 10 9
Total	*Tons* 404	9	3	1	£20,342 19 8

Companies by whom the above tin ores were purchased:—

Union Tin Smelting Company	*Tons* 92	1	0	7	£4685 12 3
Williams and Co. (Trethellan and Mellanear)	96	8	3	27	4551 10 5
Bolitho and Co. (Angarrack and Chyandour)	81	1	1	20	4136 7 8
Private and unknown	75	17	3	20	4015 11 7
Michell and Co. (Calenick)	19	19	3	16	1053 12 6
Daubuz and Co. (Carvedras and Treloweth)	21	8	0	12	1031 14 9
Enthoven and Sons (Charlestown)	17	12	1	11	868 10 6
Total	*Tons* 404	9	3	1	£20,342 19 8

ROTARY ENGINES AND CONDENSERS.—Mr. John W. Duncan, of St. John's-wood, has patented some improvements in engines for applying the power of steam or other fluids for impelling purposes, and in the manufacture of appliances for transmitting motion. The inventor claims—1. Several constructions of rotary engines.—2. The construction of condensers or other apparatus for condensing steam in steam engines, having rotary discs or plates continuously cooled by immersion, and exposed to the steam to induce condensation.—3. The construction of condensers or other apparatus for condensing steam in steam-engines, having a combined series of tubes, or other channels, through which the cooling medium circulates, such tubes or channels having a rotary motion, in order to present a change of cooling surface to the steam as it enters from the exhaust passage of the engine.—4. The application of endless belts of gutta percha having diagonal blades, constructed and arranged for the purpose of transmitting motion to ships and other vessels.—5. The manufacture of wheels and bosses used in machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous substances of gutta percha and other specified materials, masticated and combined together, as described.

STEAM.—At the late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Arago communicated to the members some particulars relative to several letters written by Papin to Leibnitz, and which have never been published. M. Arago inferred from this correspondence that Papin had, from 1795, been aware of the possibility of applying the steam-engine to purposes of navigation, and stated that he had even a steam-boat built on the Fulda, on the plan afterwards adopted by Maudsley, in England. He intended proceeding to England in his boat, but could not succeed in carrying his plan into execution. It was for the purpose of having obstacles, which prevented him removed, that he addressed the letters in question to Leibnitz, and which were not long since found by M. Kuhlmann, of Marbourg. Papin died in 1810, in very bad circumstances.

STATISTICS OF LEAD AND LEAD ORES.

At a late hour we received the official returns of lead and lead ore for 1850, compiled by Mr. Robert Hunt, keeper of mining records, at the Museum of Practical Geology,—from which we extract the following details:—Lead ore raised and sold from the counties of Durham and Northumberland amounted to 21,010 tons; from Wales, 21,093; Cumberland, 9834; Yorkshire, 8706; Cornwall, 10,386; Derbyshire, 7906; Shropshire, 2729; Devonshire, 2332; Westmoreland, 657; Ireland, 2895; Scotland, 3117; Isle of Man, 2175 tons; and foreign ores sold at the Welsh ticketings amounted to 206¾ tons. The following tables show the total results, the exports and imports, and the returns for six years to 1850 inclusive. We expect to receive the returns for the year 1851 at a comparatively much earlier period.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF LEAD ORE RAISED AND SMELTED IN 1850.

	Lead Ore.	Lead.
England	*Tons* 63,565 16	44,462 18
Wales	21,093 6	14,876 11
Foreign Ores	206 15	144 0
Ireland	2,895 6	1,746 1
Scotland	3,117 5	2,124 5
Isle of Man	2,175 0	1,218 19
Total tons	93,043 8	64,572 14

LEAD ORE AND LEAD IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING 1850.

Imported.		Exported.	
Lead ore	*Tons* 1,380 14	Lead ore	*Tons* 180 0
Pig and sheet lead	7,215 19	Pig and rolled lead	15,227 8
White Lead	43 5	Shot	1,798 11
Retained for home consumption, principally pig lead	5,265 12	Litharge	502 9
		Red lead	1,621 0
		White lead	1,675 13

PRODUCE OF LEAD ORE AND LEAD FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING SIX YEARS.

Years.	Lead Ore.	Lead.
1845	*Tons* 78,267 0	52,695 0
1846	74,564 0	50,161 0
1847	83,747 0	55,703 0
1848	77,864 0	54,853 0
1849	86,773 0	58,703 0
1850	93,043 8	64,572 14

ON THE MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF CONNEMARA, COUNTY GALWAY.—No. VII.

BY PIERRE J. FOLEY, M.E.

The primary formation of Connemara slopes from the side of the granitic hills of Little Killery Bay, at an abrupt angle: the transition lies between the least elevated parts. Gneis, mica-shist, clay-slate, grauwacke, and the upper and lower silurian systems, are beautifully arranged one upon the other, and all supported by the *parent root*—the granite. The cleavage planes take a mean direction towards the north-east, and are crossed by other joints in a north-west course. The district of Salrue (the estate of General Thomson) is composed of clay-slate and trap rocks, with occasional bands of primary limestone. Immediately overlooking the port of Salrue, there is a roof-slate vein, of from 42 to 80 ft. wide, on which a partial opening was made some years ago, but for want of proper judgment was discontinued before the *sound vein* was arrived at. This vein forms tabular masses, which dip in a vertical position, and from the formation is all right angled in its intersectional divisions. Several yards of very sound slate may be exposed by removing the loose stratum: on the north-west of the vein the rock thus exposed will give an immediate return of a long continuance. This vein is most advantageously situated for deep workings, as no water-power will be required for years to come, no matter how extensively the work may be carried on. When the *hill breast* has been entered, and opened upon in breadth, it will enhance the profits of the concern, and, of course, give employment to the local poor.

There are no rich veins of ore in this part of the district to be met with; but at the junction of the clay-slate with the porphyritic granite, about two miles south of east, a good indication of ore ground may be seen—the richness of which depends on the attraction which the materials of the rock have for the sulphurets, which *feed* the openings along their fractures. The general features of this district are bold and mountainous, and well illustrated by the characteristic scenery of Wales, to which country it bears a resemblance. The mountains for the most part are 2000 feet above the level of the bay—all of which present a variety of outline and intricacy of combination, which, in connection with clear lakes and vast waterfalls, leave to Switzerland little superiority.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the capitalist who *once begins* to work the mines and quarries now dormant in this and the surrounding district, need not be speculating on *Californias* far distant; but turn his thoughts to this island—in doing which he will *mine his gold at home.*

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. E. Cooper, Mottram, Chester, for certain improvements in the manufacture of candles and candle-wicks, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein.

J. P. Oates, Lichfield, Stafford, for certain improvements in machinery for manufacturing bricks, tiles, quarries, drain-pipes, and such other articles as are, or may be made of clay or other plastic substances.

S. Fox, Stocks Bridge-works, Deepear, near Sheffield, for improvements in umbrellas and parasols.

W. W. Pattinson, Felling-new-House, Gateshead, for improvements in the manufacture of chlorine.

J. W. De Longueville Giffard, Serle street, Lincoln's-inn, for improvements in fire-arms and projectiles.

M. Poole, of the Patent Bill-office, for improvements in covering wires for telegraphic purposes.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

W. S. Adams, Haymarket, sponging-pan or bath.—Fenwick de Porquet, of the firm of M. Wedlake and Co., Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and Fenchurch-street, the Utilitarian, or hay and straw-cutting machine with corn-crushing machine combined.—J. Dangerfield, Hill-top, West Broomwich, safety valve and water indicator for steam-boilers.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

ARTIFICIAL STONE AND GLASS.—Mr. W Hodge, of St. Austell, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of glass, china, porcelain, earthenware, and artificial stone, which consist in the employment in the above stated manufactures of the material known as hornstone porphyry, otherwise called elvan or freestone, which has never hitherto been used for the purpose. For the manufacture of glass, the elvan is to be reduced to powder, and to be mixed with the other pulverised materials in the melting pot; and as the constituents of elvan are silex in combination with potash and alum in different proportions, it will be found a material well adapted for glass making. The proportion of elvan employed will vary according to the quality of glass to be produced, and the nature of the material will determine the quantity of fluor-spar, lead, pot-ash, or other flux, for fusing the same. Thus, when the proportion of silex is large, an increased quantity of fluor-spar will be required, and so with other fluxes. The elvan does not generally for this use require to be washed after being pulverised, but it may sometimes be found necessary to submit it to this operation. For the manufacture of china, porcelain, and earthenware, the elvan is reduced to powder, and brought to a plastic state, when it is moulded in the usual way, and then dried and fired as customary. The elvan may be used alone, or may be combined with china clay, or such other materials as are commonly used in earthenware or china manufacturing; and according to the quantity in which it is used, so will the character of the manufactured article more or less resemble that of stone-ware. The elvan may also be used for making glazes in the same manner as other materials are now employed for the same purpose. For producing artificial stone, the elvan may be used alone or in combination with granite or other similar stone or substance in broken fragments, or reduced to a powdery condition. The materials having been mixed together, are brought to a plastic condition, moulded into blocks, dried and fired in the usual way. Although in the manufacture of articles of china, porcelain, and earthenware, the elvan is above directed to be powdered and brought to a plastic condition, and moulded into the form of article to be produced, it is nevertheless capable of being worked in a pulverised or disintegrated condition, and applied to the manufacture of articles by dies and pressure, the method of doing which is well understood.—*Claim:* The application of hornstone porphyry, otherwise called elvan or freestone, to the manufacture of glass, china, porcelain, earthenware, and artificial stone.

John Giles, Esq., director of the Royal Hibernian Mines, has applied to the Tralee guardians for lists of the able-bodied inmates from the electoral divisions of Kiltallagh, Boulteens, and Keelgarrylander, to employ them on the mines.

GIGANTIC BRIDGE IN PRUSSIA.—A suspension bridge is about to be commenced over the Vistula, which will be the most remarkable one of the kind in Europe. The bridge, on which the eastern railway will run, is to be 2500 feet long and 63 feet broad, and will be placed on six pillars, 500 feet apart, four of which will be placed in the bed of the river. Each pillar will be provided with a defence against the floating ice, and as in the Vistula the break up of the ice is attended with considerable danger, and would carry away any works which were not terminated, only one pillar will be constructed a year. The cost of the bridge will be 7,600,000f., and a further sum of 11,400,000f. will be required for the works at each side—in all, 19,000,000f.

THE IRON MAKING RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening (Joseph Glynn, Esq., in the chair), an interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by S. H. Blackwell, Esq., F.G.S., of Dudley, "On the Iron Making Resources of the United Kingdom." The lecturer commenced by calling attention to the principal features of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the importance of its influence on the arts, sciences, and manufactures, and to what an extent the raising of that building itself, as if by magic, showed the iron making resources of the country, and the extraordinary degree of perfection to which some of the branches had attained, upon which in a great measure was based our manufacturing greatness; went hand in hand with all modern progress, and tended to bind all interests in one common bond of union. Having called attention to the interesting details of the mineral and iron making department of the Exhibition, a rapid view was taken of the rise and progress of the iron manufacture in this country, which was divided into two periods; first, from the earliest ages up to the time when coals were first attempted to be employed as smelting fuel; and second, from that to the present time. There existed many remains of very ancient works, some of them giving signs of very extensive operations where ironstone ceased to be found, and others in districts where the iron manufacture was most flourishing. The red hematites of the carboniferous limestones of Lancashire, the Forest of Dean, and Somersetshire, the argillaceous ironstone of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and South Wales, had all been worked of old to a great extent, as also the oxides and silicates in the greensand formation of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, where works had long since ceased. On the ores of Northamptonshire, which were only now beginning to attract the attention of the manufacturer of the present day, it was evident very ancient and extensive workings had been carried on, and Mr. Blackwell produced a specimen of half calcined iron which had been discovered in one of them. Up to Dud Dudley's time ironstone had, of course, been smelted entirely with charcoal, at which period, according to his work, *Metallum Martis*, there were about 300 charcoal furnaces, making 15 tons each per week, or about 180,000 tons of iron per annum. From the rapid destruction of the forests of the country, a gradual decrease took place, and in 1740 the make had declined to 17,350 tons per annum, from 59 furnaces. In 1620 attempts were made to smelt ironstone with coal, but was not brought into successful practice until 1740, which marks the second epoch; in 1788 the manufacture had increased to 70,000 tons; in 1800, to 180,000 tons; in 1825, to 600,000 tons; and in 1851, to 2,500,000 tons. Of this extraordinary quantity there was made in South Wales, 750,000 tons; Scotland, 775,000 tons; South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 600,000 tons; and other districts, 400,000 tons. Of this quantity one-third was employed in castings, and two-thirds in malleable manufactures.

In 1851 the exports were upwards of 1,200,000*l.*, not including tin-plates, hardware, cutlery, and machinery, which, added to pig, bar, and wrought-iron, wire, and castings, gave a total value to the exports of 10,424,139*l.* The causes of this increase were traceable to the demand made by the rapid expansion of arts and manufactures, improved machinery, and to the vast and inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. With respect to the two first, this country only possessed them in common with the world at large, the United States alone bearing any comparison; but as regarded the last, it possessed a great pre-eminence, that country possessing no argillaceous ironstone, which here existed in such abundance, alternating with coal, the two minerals being worked simultaneously; although the area of America, as compared with Great Britain, was as 113 to 12, in the Exhibition there were 400 specimens of this country and only three or four from the United States. The analysis of these ores gives as their constituents alumina, silica, manganese, magnesia, soda, potash, phosphoric acid, titaneum, and crystals of zinc, nickel, copper, and lead. In Shropshire, North Wales, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Worcestershire, where these ores are employed, the iron is of excellent quality, and remarkable for being neither cold or redshort. The discovery of the blackband ironstone was due to Mr. Mushet, in Scotland, in 1801—it contained carbonic, acid 35·17; protoxide of iron, 53·03; peroxide, 0·23; lime, 3·33; magnesia, 1·77; silica, 1·40; alumina, 0·63; calcareous or bituminous matter, 3·03; water and loss, 1·41. The capabilities of this ore in the furnace, by means of hot blast, opened a new era in the iron trade, and to it Scotland particularly is much indebted, causing an increase in the make unprecedented. In 1830 the make was 37,500 tons; in 1839, 196,960 tons; and in 1851, 775,000 tons. The vast extent of our iron resources may be conceived from the fact that the beds in England cover an area of 4068 miles; Scotland, 1700 miles; and Ireland, 2227 miles: making a total of 7995 square miles. This country was not rich in the micaceous iron ores of the North of Europe and the United States, considered the finest class known; they did, however, exist in Dartmoor and other parts of Devon but were worked to small extent. Of pure white carbonate no specimen was shown in the Exhibition, but it had been found in West Somersetshire.

The next class of ores, the discovery of which marked a new epoch in the iron trade, and which had occurred simultaneously with the development of facilities of transport by railways, without which they would have been comparatively worthless, were those which occupied a position at the base of the oolitic formation, which commenced on the east coast of this island from the south bank of the River Tees to Scarborough, stretched through Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Dorsetshire to Lyme Regis, where being turned aside by the granitic formations of Devon, it was prolonged into France. It was first worked at Middlesbrough in the north, where two or three years ago this ironstone was discovered by a workman, who noticed a continuous deposit of iron at the bottom of a small spring, and calling the attention of the proprietors to the fact, a portion of the stone was smelted and the bed was found to be 15 feet thick at the outcrop, and to contain 30 per cent. of iron, and could be raised at a less cost than the blackbands of Scotland.

But for this discovery, some of the principal works of the north must have been closed; its character is peculiar; its colour inside being of a greenish blue and outside of a brownish tinge, through being oxidised. The supply for all practical purposes would be inexhaustible for a long series of years, and it could be raised and delivered at three or four miles distance, at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton. The lecturer stated, that his attention had first been called to these ores, on the estate of Major-Gen. the Hon. E. Arbuthnot, near Higham Ferrers, in 1851, and search had been rewarded by the discovery of a bed, from 3 or 4 to 25 feet in thickness, and producing from 20 to 55 per cent. of iron. The properties of the argillaceous ores of Staffordshire, the pysolitic ores of the slate formation in South Wales, and the ironstone of the Greensand and Wealden formations, were then adverted to, and the vast improvements in the make considered. The weekly production from the first coke furnaces was only 10 or 12 tons; in 1788, it rose to 17 or 18; in 1796, to 30 tons, a few even 50 tons; in 1825, the average was 42 tons, many a much larger quantity; and in 1851, it averaged 100 tons, though many hot blast works in South Wales and Scotland now produce 200 tons in a week. Thus, in little more than a century, the improvements had been so great that two furnaces now produced more than 59 furnaces in 1740. The great increase was owing to the introduction of hot-blast into Scotland; which raised the quantity of iron made there, from 20,000, in 1820 to 200,000 in 1839, and in 1851 to 775,000 tons; and 19-20ths of all the iron manufactured in this country was now by hot-blast. The prices of pig-iron were, from 1803 to 1807, with a protective duty on foreign pig of 6*l.* 10s. per ton—7*l.* to 9*l.* per ton; this duty was reduced in 1825 to 30s.; from 1825 to 1847 the price fluctuated from 2*l.* 17s. 6d. to 7*l.*; and from 1847 to the present time it had ranged from 3*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 12s. 6d. The removal of protection led to greater attention being paid to economy and quality, and every reduction in price induced increased demand. All improvements met with difficulties. On the use of coal in 1620 there were riots; the hot-blast was opposed as destructive to the quality; and there is still much prejudice against the use of the waste gases.

Having noticed the ignorance which had long existed as to the value of iron ores, and the non-existence of means of public information, he eulogised the efforts which had been made by the Museum of Economic Geology, and those directed to this end produced by the Great Exhibition, and took a review of the number of persons employed in the iron manufacture. These he estimated as directly employed at 250,000; but taking those also employed in raising the coals required, and every department, swelled the amount to from 650 000 to 700,000 individuals, who were better paid than at any former period, generally intelligent, but from the nature of their employment, less cultivated than it is hoped they in future will be. Mr. Blackwell then said it was impossible not to be struck with the vast and inexhaustible supplies of iron and fuel which we possess, and with the wonderful fact that, with the extraordinary demand which railways and other requirements have produced, should have led not to an increased price, but to a constant discovery of new and cheaper sources of supply. The iron trade illustrates what appears to be a general law—that the natural resources of the world appear to be developed at the exact times when the progress of society most requires them, and when that progress is such as to enable us to avail ourselves to the greatest advantage of new discoveries. This was beautifully and eloquently illustrated by allusion to the progress of the iron trade, railways, steam-boats, electric telegraph, the vast gold discoveries, and the rapid colonisation of Australasia and America, as also the progress which was making, and must rapidly extend in our Indian possessions, where every mile of railway laid down will lead to an ever increasing demand, "all tending," to use the words of H.R.H. Prince Albert, "to the accomplishment of that end to which indeed all history points the realisation of the unity of mankind."

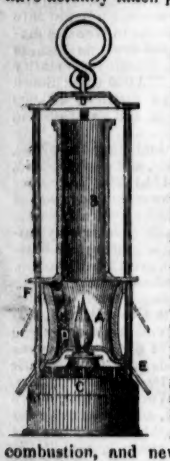
In the course of the lecture, the former iron manufacture in Ireland was alluded to, which in 1660 was about 1000 tons from small works in almost every county; but it would require change and the introduction of capital to work the blackband and argillaceous ironstone which was found there in abundance. Mr. Blackwell concluded by saying—"For ourselves it should not be sufficient that in the hands of a higher power than our own, we are unconsciously working out the designs of Providence, but we should strive to discern the coming changes which are arising around us, that thus conscious whereunto our work is tending, we may be enabled to place ourselves in harmony therewith. That

we have earnest workers amongst us—men working with noble aims, with no party, or mainly national spirit, but in the great cause of humanity itself, the Exhibition of 1851 has clearly shown. May its promoters long be remembered with honour, and may the important benefits which it already appears to have conferred upon all our principal trades be productive of the results for which its promoters so nobly worked."

Col. Chaloner proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Blackwell, which was seconded by Mr. Tennant, who said, in his lecture on gems, on a previous evening, he had stated the value produced annually was about 250,000*l*; but the real gems were similar to those specimens on the table. The coal of this country producing 11,000,000*l*.; and iron about 12,000,000*l*. sterling per annum. The vote was responded to with acclamation by a numerous and respectable audience. Mr. Blackwell shortly replied, and consented that the lecture should be printed, when the company separated.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP FOR COAL MINES.

As much investigation has of late years taken place into the disadvantages of the safety-lamp, as first introduced by Sir Humphry Davy, and as much interest has recently been excited, and inquiries made respecting the modification and improvements introduced by M. Eloin, of Belgium, who has philanthropically given up the right of manufacture to the public, we have much satisfaction in finding that more than one house in the metal trade has commenced making them; among whom are Messrs. Thornton and Sons, of Birmingham, who have constructed a lamp on a principle which really entitles it to its name—a "safety-lamp," in every sense of the term. The defects of the common "Davy" are daily apparent—that of insufficient light, making the collier always unwilling to employ it, unless compelled by a highly explosive atmosphere; liability of injury to the gauze cylinder, either by a fall or a blow; the possibility of a current of fire-damp being carried through the gauze by swinging or coming in contact with blowers; the heating to redness of the wire, whereby explosions have actually taken place, which danger is increased by small particles of coal dust and soot, from imperfect combustion of the oil collecting on the gauze. The accompanying diagram represents a section of M. Eloin's lamp, as manufactured by Messrs. Thornton and Sons:—The cylinder, B, above the flame, is closed, and air is admitted only below the flame through a narrow breadth of gauze, C. A cap, D, on the principle of the solar lamp, causes the admitted air to be brought into actual contact with the flame, and thus producing perfect combustion, giving a light equal to at least five or six ordinary Davy lamps, and one which the collier would prefer to any candle. There is no wire gauze to be injured, the light being radiated through a thick short cylinder of glass, A; and it has been found in practice that this glass is perfectly secure. It is bound top and bottom by a strong brass ring, and should it even crack, either by explosion or accident, the pieces would be still held together, and heating the gauze to redness is entirely prevented. The air which enters through the narrow breadth of gauze *below the flame* being only as much as is necessary to support the flame of the wick, and the combustion being perfect, that portion of the cylinder above must always be filled with the products of combustion, and never with an explosive atmosphere, which is clearly shown by the lamp being extinguished whenever the general upward current is reversed. So confident is M. Eloin of the action of the lamp in this respect, from his experience in the Belgian mines, that he has placed a very coarse wire gauze over the top of the lamp, simply for the purpose of preventing particles of dirt or coal dust from entering, but wide enough to admit flame, if any could be supported in the cylinder. A conical brass shade, E, slides upon the rods surrounding the glass cylinder, which can thus, if necessary, be raised to the top, and form a reflector, to throw the light downwards, when required, which we suggest would be much more effective, if silvered or even tinned on the inner surface. From the scientific perfection attained in these lamps, and their exceedingly low price, there is now placed within the reach of every coalowner the means of placing the collier in perfect safety from explosions; and with proper attention to the ventilation, we have no doubt that, when brought into general use, these dreadful calamities will be few and far between.



LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION.—At an ESPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Wednesday last, the 7th April,

THOMAS FIELD, Esq., in the chair, 57

Mr. Eaton (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, it being for the purpose of submitting the Deed of Registration for their approval. The various clauses having been commented on—

It was moved by Mr. Warne, seconded by Mr. Hargreaves, and resolved,

That the Deed of Registration, as now read, be approved, and that the complete Registration of the Company be effected forthwith.—Carried, with only one dissentient voice.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

LEEDS SEWERS.—TO BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The TOWN COUNCIL OF LEEDS are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the EXCAVATING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of the MAIN TRUNK SEWER and principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of Leeds, Hunslet, and Holbeck. 58

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, from and after Thursday, the 25th inst., on application to Mr. J. W. Leather, C.E., Leeds, and a draft of the contract required to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, Leeds.—Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office, at or before Nine o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at which time a Committee of the Council will meet to receive and consider the same, and the person or persons whose tender or tenders may be accepted, must on that day be prepared to enter into a contract or contracts to commence, carry on, and complete the works.—The Town Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Leeds, March 19, 1852. By order, JOHN ARTHUR IKIN, Town Clerk.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, ENGINEERS, VIEWERS, AND OTHERS.—ELOIN'S IMPROVED MINERS' SAFETY LAMP.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, BRADFORD-STREET, BIRMINGHAM, are now ready to SUPPLY, to any extent, a real SAFETY LAMP, on the PRINCIPLE adopted by M. ELOIN, of Belgium, to which they have applied a Burner, on the plan of the Solar Lamp, surrounded with a thick glass cylinder, which secures a light equal to at least five or six of the ordinary "Davy" lamps. Just sufficient air is admitted immediately below the flame, securing perfect combustion of the oil, preventing the formation of smoke or soot, establishing a continuous upward current; and, under all circumstances, rendering it perfectly safe, and far more advantageous to the collier than candles. 59

PRICE 10s. EACH.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention. 60

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

THE GWYNNE PUMP FOR MINES, SHIPS, DRAINAGE WORKS, STEAM and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WATER WORKS, and every description of EMPLOYMENT in which POWER and EFFICIENCY are SOUGHT to be OBTAINED, with economy and a general applicability to all circumstances. This Pump, which is acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto employed, is SUPPLIED by Mr JOHN GWYNNE, under guarantee against innovation of any kind against the holders of obsolete patents. 61

Orders addressed to No. 1, Agar-street, Strand, London, will receive immediate attention.—Local peculiarities of situations provided for special arrangements.—Testimonials forwarded to parties requiring them.

WILSON'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, &c.—The attention of Directors, Agents, and others connected with the MINING INTEREST, is respectfully called to WILSON'S PATENT FLAT and ROUND WIRE ROPES, which are more simple in construction, and far superior in elasticity, strength, and durability, than any other description yet manufactured. 62

Reference may be obtained from parties who have long employed them, and prices obtained, on application to Mr. J. B. Wilson, Haydock Rope Works, Warrington, Lancashire.

"*" From the result of the trial, Newall *v.* Wilson, which is noticed in a leading article in this day's Journal, it will be seen parties now run no risk in giving orders for Mr. Wilson's wire rope.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. 63

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER
FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED
NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES,

With a capital of £72,000, in shares of £1 each, of which it is at present proposed to issue 52,000 shares,

No further call to be made, the Company being under the law of "Commandité," no Deed will have to be signed, and no responsibility is incurred under this law beyond the £1 per share subscribed and paid-up. 64

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

JAMES COAPE, Esq., Mirables, Isle of Wight
ALEX. HENDERSON MACDOUGALL, Esq., Parliament street, and Park-street, Grosvenor-square
Sir CAVENDISH STUART RUMBOLD, Bart., Jermyn-street
ROWAND RONALD, Esq., Manchester-square, Director of the National Bank of Ireland, Old Broad-street
J. WALKINSHAW, Esq., Sackville-street

COMMITTEE AT CARLSRUHE.

Chevalier FREDERICK FRUTTIGER, Receiver-General of the Finances of the Grand Duchy of Baden
D. ABEGG, Esq., Commissioner of the Woods, Forests, and Mines of the Grand Duchy
Dr. CHARLES SEUBERT, of the Polytechnic College of Carlsruhe, Prof. of Chemistry.

BANKERS.

Commercial Bank of London; Messrs. Haas Brothers, Carlsruhe.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Captain Matthew Francis: M. Daub, Carlsruhe.

STANDING COUNSEL—W. L. Birkbeck, Esq., Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITOR—Henry Wickens, Esq.
SECRETARY IN LONDON—Edward Taplin, Esq.
BROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange buildings, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed under a concession of an extensive mineral district, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, situated within 36 hours of London, and is held under charter from his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, granted to the Mining Association of Baden. The title is indisputable, being a direct grant from the Crown on a royalty of only 1-50th of the nett profit.

The setts belonging to this company comprise rich veins of native silver, silver-lead, copper and cobalt, situated in a district which has from time immemorial been celebrated for its great metallic wealth, and consist, first, of three silver-lead lodes, situated in the Münsterthal, near Müllheim, a station on the railway from Heidelberg to Basle. The most important of these is the Schindler lode, with an ascertained length of a mile, and a breadth of unusual magnitude. The produce of this extraordinary lode is of uncommon richness, averaging, besides its great yield of lead, no less than 200 ozs. of silver to the ton. It is intersected by two smaller lodes, which run obliquely towards it, one of which, the Teufels Grund, is also of extreme richness for silver, yielding in the assays of 1851, besides its lead, no less than 108 ozs to the ton; the other, the Herrenwald, is of equal richness, if not superior.

Secondly, the native silver workings comprising two mines in the Heubachglen, falling into the valley of the Kinzig, at a short distance from Offenburg, near Baden Baden, which are extremely rich in native silver and cobalt ores. These have been worked down to the water level, and by the application of draining they will be brought into immediate yield of large and profitable resurns.

The reports in the hands of the mining authorities have been collated by a German miner of eminence, and examined and approved by Captain Matthew Francis, whose experienced in lead mining is well known in this country. M. Daub estimates the probable yield at only 10 fms. depth, from the present adit level of two of the three mines in the Münsterthal, at 5250 tons of pig-lead and 23,000 lbs. of silver.

This quantity, at present prices, is worth £120,000; and supposing it to cost one-half to work the mines, will give a profit of £60,000 upon 10 fathoms sunk. The yield of the native silver and cobalt mines in the Heubachglen is estimated by him at an equal value.

The workings in these mines have hitherto been limited to the ground above the levels of the valleys, which could be drained by adit, no steam-engine having been employed for deeper draining; and even at those shallow depths great quantities of native silver, silver lead, and cobalt ores have been realised. By the introduction of steam-engines and pumping machinery, on an adequate scale, managed by competent English engineers, the real and vast mineral wealth of this property will be fully developed, and taking into consideration the advanced state of the works, and the ore now in sight, a dividend must be realised at an early date.

For the purpose of realising such advantages, and obtaining the co-operation of English skill and enterprise, the Mining Association of Baden has ceded to this company the whole of those rich mines, together with the extensive crushing and dressing machinery, smelting and refining furnaces, completely fitted up, and in working order, with the tools, appurtenances, water-courses, and other rights, on which vast sums have been expended, for a moderate price, which they have agreed to take entirely in shares. By this arrangement, this company secures the co-operation of a highly influential body of shareholders in Germany, including names of the highest distinction; while, at the same time, the entire and absolute control of all operations is vested in the board of directors in London, but with the advantage of a committee at Carlsruhe, who will carry out the arrangements agreed to, and, under instructions, represent the directors in all local matters.

The original company being chartered under the law of *commanditè*, all responsibility is limited to the amount of shares held.

The close contiguity of a railway and of the Rhine to the works facilitates the transport of the produce of the mines, for which there is a ready market, and the carriage of coal to the works, of which there is an abundant supply in the adjacent districts.

It is proposed at present to issue out of the capital in addition to 28,000 shares granted in respect of the purchase, only so many shares as shall be deemed necessary for immediate purposes, but with a reserved power to the directors to issue the remainder, should circumstances render it advisable to do so.

In a commercial point of view, this property presents the special point of interest, that silver is already coming into increased demand, and will continue to rise in value as gold becomes more abundant in this and other countries.

The attention of the public is invited to the fine specimens of the native silver ore from one of the lodes, with other minerals, which have excited the admiration of the most competent judges, and, together with the reports of the Baden Company, may be seen at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares to be made at the company's temporary offices, 57, Threadneedle-street; and to Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, stockbrokers, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; where prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED
NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—NO FURTHER APPLICATION for SHARES in this MINE can be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 12th inst.

By order of the board, EDWARD TAPLIN, Secretary
57, Threadneedle-street, London, April 5, 1852. 65

THE LEWIS HILL RANGE (AUSTRALIAN) GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

Possessing 1280 acres of land on the River Turon (the richest gold district), with two miles of river frontage, established in France as a company *en commandite*.

In 80,000 shares, of £1 (or 25 francs) each, payable on allotment, and being to bearer (*au porteur*), there are No Calls—No Deed to be signed—and No future Liability to the possessor of shares. One half (viz., 40,000 shares) only will be allotted at present, and the remaining 40,000 shares will be allotted, if found requisite, after the 1st of January, 1853, when preference will be given to the holders of original shares.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY IN PARIS—14, Rue Godot de Mauroi.
BANKERS IN PARIS—The Bank of France. 66

LONDON AGENCY—COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISION.

LEWIS BOSSY, M.D., Brunswick-place, Finsbury, and Notting hill
HENRY BROOKS, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, and Clarence Villa, De Beauvoir-sq.
WILLIAM HANDLEY, Stratford, Essex
RICHARD HEATH, M.R.C.S., Bridge-street, Westminster
SAMUEL CHAUNTLER, Sydney, New South Wales
EDWARD LEGH, the Limes, Lewisham, and the Manor, Newington, Kent
ALEX. MARJORIBANKS, of Marjoribanks, and Dean-terrace, Edinburgh
CHARLES THOMPSON, Waterloo Wharf, Strand, and Dalston Rise.

BANKERS IN LONDON—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. W. and G. T. Woodrooffe, 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn
T. Chauntler, Esq., 8, Gray's Inn-square

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Paul R. Hodge, Esq., late of the Charlottaville Mines, North Carolina, and Lott's Mine, Virginia.

OFFICES OF THE LONDON AGENCY—17, Cornhill.

This Company has completed a contract for the purchase (on very advantageous terms), of 1280 acres of freehold land, situate near the junction of the Rivers Turon and Macquarie, including two miles of that portion of the Turon itself which Mr. S. Stutchbury, the eminent Government Geologist, in his official report to Mr. Commissioner Hardy, dated 9th June, 1851, pronounced to be the most auriferous bars in all the river. That portion of the Lewis Hill range included in the contract has been prospected by the Company's surveyor, and reported by him to be traversed by rich veins of auriferous quartz, and also to abound in copper and other valuable metals.

It is intended to forthwith dispatch the necessary staff, machinery, and implements, to economically and effectually dredge, mine, amalgamate, smelt, and otherwise carry on the necessary operations for the collection and reduction of gold and other metals on the Company's land.

This Company is also empowered to undertake the purchase and working of other mines, and extensive works will be erected with all speed in Australia, near the mines, where their own ores, as well as those raised by other companies and by individual miners, may be reduced for shipment to Europe.

From the early arrangements made, and the instructions given to Mr. S. Chauntler, one of the Committee of Supervision, who sailed for the colony in the barque *Foster* on the 10th December last, this Company will be one of the first in actual operation in Australia.

Applications for shares to be made to the Gérant, at the offices of the Company in Paris, 14, Rue Godot de Mauroi; to the brokers, Mr. R. Walker, Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. J. Meadows, 20, Throgmorton-street, and Stock Exchange, London; Messrs. Golding and Head, Exchange court, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Fernyhough, 30, Cross-street, Manchester; Mr. Joseph Kitching, Leeds; Mr. John Cooke, Bradford; Mr. Peter Phillips, Burnley; and to the Agent, at the offices of the London Agency, 17, Cornhill.

MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE.—Owing to the numerous applications of parties wishing to proceed to the gold fields as tributors, in connection with this Company, the Committee have deputed an AGENT to attend at LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM, and BRISTOL, to FURNISH INFORMATION in regard to the arrangements made for this purpose. Due notice will be given in the local papers, and meanwhile applications may be addressed to the different agents; or to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 9, King's Arms-yard, London.

April 6, 1852. By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Secretary. 67

MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—The LIST for EMIGRANTS, as TRIBUTORS of this Association, to sail by the first departure, appointed for the second week of May, so as to arrive before the commencement of the season for mining operations in the colony (September), will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th of April inst. Emigrants desiring to connect themselves with this Association will have full information of the Company's arrangements in the "Melbourne Monthly Circular," now publishing by G. Mann, 39, Cornhill; and G. J. Youge, 11, Charles-street, Westminster, price 2d.; or sent post free on the receipt of three postage stamps. By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Sec.
9, King's Arms-yard, London, April 7, 1852. 68

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.
(ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE).

In 100,000 shares.—Deposit 5s. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir ROBERT A. F. G. COLLETON, Bart., Colleton Hill, Devon
Sir CHARLES S. KIRKPATRICK, Bart., Hammersmith
FREDERIC ADAM CATTY, Esq., Putney
MAURICE EVANS, Esq., Great St. Helen's (late of Sydney)
EDWARD GARD, Esq., Exeter
WILLIAM HOLGATE, Esq., Staines 69

BANKERS.

Ommanney, Son, and Co., 40, Charing-cross; the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

BROKER—John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane, and Stock Exchange.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sheard and Baker, 6, Old Jewry.
COLONIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Ebsworth and Co. Sydney.
SURVEYOR—Robert Dixon, Esq. (late of Sydney, Government Surveyor).
AUDITORS—Charles Clark, Esq. (firm of Denny, Clark, and Co.), Great St. Helen's; George Pye, Esq., Exeter.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Adam Murray, Esq.
PURSER—Mr. F. A. Readwin.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is projected for the purpose of prosecuting gold discoveries generally in Australia. To well-directed operations, the prospects are brilliant in the extreme, and success would seem mainly to hinge upon the equipment of thoroughly qualified agents, under the conduct of a pioneer well versed in the geological formation of the country, and the direction of gentlemen whose talents and position in society shall guarantee the faithful guardianship of the company's interests.

In carrying out the objects of the undertaking, it is not proposed to burden the company with the purchase of property at an exorbitant premium; but arrangements have been made with the owners of upwards of 15,000 acres of land for right to search for and obtain gold and other minerals, at the moderate dues of 1-20th of the minerals raised.

The promoters have also been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Dixon, who was occupied fifteen years in surveying and mapping the colony, and who, in the course of that survey, made such discoveries as induced him to call the attention of the Governor-general to the importance of the subject. As a pioneer, therefore, in such an expedition, it is presumed that a more eligible person than Mr. Dixon could not be found, and more especially as he is prepared to point out the auriferous formation, in veins of quartz, in three distinct places. Although the working of these veins is the primary object of the company, yet, under favourable circumstances, it is proposed to extend operations to other minerals. In addition to Mr. Dixon, the promoters have entered into agreements with the necessary agents, in every respect eminently qualified for the expedition.

It is estimated that the deposit of 5s. per share will provide an ample fund for all the purposes contemplated. The sufficiency of capital in the first instance is, therefore, a guarantee against derangement of operations, and thus the adventurers are considered free from liability. No further amount (even if required) can, however be called, without the consent of a majority of the adventurers.

It is proposed to issue scrip certificates from the purser to bearer upon payment of the deposit, so that it will not be imperative upon adventurers to sign the cost-book.

Ten thousand shares, paid up to the extent of 5s. per share only, are reserved for the purposes specified in the cost book, and it is contemplated, under the sanction of a special general meeting, eventually to apply for a Charter of Incorporation.

The operation of British laws in the colony, and the admission of machinery and goods duty free, together with prospects in gold mining, equally, if not more encouraging, give Australia an obvious advantage over California. In fact, the continuous production of gold, confirmed substantially by the arrival from Australia within the last few days of upwards of half-a-million sterling, give the adventurers just grounds for expecting very profitable results from this undertaking.

Prospectuses, with further information may be obtained by Tuesday next on application to John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane; or the purser, at the offices of the company, where also plans of the estates, and rules and regulations may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above-Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the deposit of 5s. per share, when called upon to do so; also to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Business or profession.....
Reference.....
Dated this day of 1852.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS GOLD AND COPPER MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the numerous APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company, NONE will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY (this day) NEXT, the 10th inst., immediately after which day the allotment of shares will take place. By order of the board, JAMES TOMLIN, Secretary.
59, King William-street, April 5, 1852. 70

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS GOLD AND COPPER MINES.
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—No deed to be signed.

Capital £60,000, in parts, or shares, of £1 each—all paid up without further liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. STRATFORD BEST, Esq., Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square
T. H. BRISTOW, Esq., Stanhope-place, Hyde Park
CHARLES BROWNE, Esq., Hanwell, Middlesex
Colonel MORSE COOPER, Charles-street, St. James's-square
F. W. GREEN, Esq., Change-alley, Cornhill, and Bristol
The O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P., Pall-mall
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, Esq., Leadenhall-street, and Calcutta
W. PATTERSON, Esq., East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, and Bristol
With power to add to their number. 71

BANKERS—Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Long and Long, 63, Cornhill.
BROKERS—Messrs. John Shewell and Sons, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.
SECRETARY—James Tomlin, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to work gold and other mines in one of the most favoured districts of Australia, and the Committee of Management has obtained from the proprietor a mineral lease, for forty-two years, of 12,500 acres, being half of the Segenhoe estate,—a very large portion of which has been proved to contain vast mineral riches, and to be intersected with quartzose auriferous veins of the most promising character. This estate was granted by the Crown; has been in possession of the proprietor for thirty years, and permission has been subsequently given to work all mines, whether of gold, silver, or other metals. In 1836, this estate was pronounced by Judge Cracroft, an eminent geologist, to be a mass of mineral wealth, and subsequent investigations have entirely confirmed the fact.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that auriferous deposits exist throughout the Hunter River district, over which this estate extends for twenty miles, (*vide* Sir R. Murchison's Geological Lectures), and that the sands of three rivers running through the property are richly impregnated with gold. Gold is also known to exist in conjunction with many of the other ores, especially copper. The Committee have secured the exclusive right of working *all* the minerals on their estate, and it is to be observed, that from the abundance of copper ore found on the Hunter River, the copper smelting companies on its banks have already found it necessary to increase their buildings and machinery.

A remarkable fact connected with mining enterprise in Australia is, that the first discover of gold there, Mr. Hargraves, has selected the Hunter River in preference to all other localities as the site of his first operations, and possessed himself of an estate within two hours' ride of Segenhoe.

Public attention is especially requested to the fact, that powers to underlet setts to other parties have been secured by the Committee of Management of this undertaking, as it is obvious that the large area of the property will give scope for the profitable employment of many thousands of miners and other workmen. It is proposed to erect machinery sufficiently powerful to crush all the quartz that may be mined by the under lessees, and to insert covenants, that they shall not be allowed to employ crushing mills owned by others, without the Company's sanction. Arrangements have consequently been entered into with an eminent surveyor, to make a complete survey of the estate, and to lay it out in mining setts. Negociations are pending for portions of the property with three companies, which cannot fail to insure to the shareholders an immediate return of the capital invested, and to become a certain source of future revenue, without risk, and the Committee are now prepared to grant leases of setts to other parties.

The Committee of Management have also to announce two most important advantages which this undertaking possesses over all others,—viz., a steam mill in full operation, erected by the proprietor on the estate, and most admirably adapted, with some slight additional machinery, for crushing and preparing the ores; and that indispensable auxiliary for the perfection of mining enterprises—an abundance of water-power.

The project now offered to the public presents an opportunity for the investment of capital of no ordinary character, looking to the extent of land secured—the combination of its mineral resources—the local advantages for the transport of produce—the abundance of fuel for working steam-engines and other purposes—the production of limestone for erecting buildings—the ample steam and water-power—the admission, duty free, of all machinery and goods, the restriction of which is so great an impediment to enterprises in California—and the existence of English laws, making all contracts binding; so confident, therefore, is the proprietor of the success of the undertaking, that he agrees to take two-thirds of the purchase money in shares, and requires only the small royalty of one-fifteenth.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made at the temporary offices of the Company, 59, King William-street; to the solicitors of the Company; and to Messrs. John Shewell and Sons, brokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—11, ABCHURCH-LANE, CITY. 72

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares, of £1 each, to be paid up in full on allotment, and no further liability.

CHAIRMAN—The VISCOUNT DRUMLANRIG, M.P., George street, Hanover-square, and Glenstuart, Dumfriesshire.

The Central Australian Gold Mining Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on the necessary gold mining operations in the colony of Port Philip, with energy, economy, and capital, which alone are required to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. With this view, and in order to commence operations without delay, and thus secure those immense results of which the colonists are evidently unable to avail themselves, the directors have dispatched (by the *Mary Harrison*, which left Plymouth on the 8th inst.) their assayer and metallurgist, Thomas Warre Harriott, Esq., for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the most advantageous site for the company's operations; and his instructions are in the first instance to proceed to Ballarat and Mount Alexander. The Deed of Settlement of the company is now before the Registrar, and when complete due notice will be given.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to Eykyn Brothers, Change-alley, Cornhill, brokers to the company; to Mr. Shearman, mining agent, Manchester; and the Secretary of the company. By order of the Board,
April 2, 1852. JOHN SIMPSON, Secretary.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE (COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD)

Situated in the parish of ST. HILARY, in the county of CORNWALL.

Divided into 1024 shares, at £2 per share.

CONDUCTED STRICTLY ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,

Which, among other privileges, exempts the adventurers from the operations of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, limits all *individual* responsibility, and allows a shareholder to withdraw from the undertaking at a day's notice, and claim the value of his proportion of the assets of the Company.

CONDUCTOR OF MINING OPERATIONS—Mr W. Fitze.
TREASURER AND PURSER—Captain Crozier, of Torrington Park, and Lloyd's.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK LEITH, Walmer Abbey, and 7, Furnival's Inn
JAMES THOMPSON, 52, Cornhill
MALTMAN SHAW, 113, Fenchurch-street
J. W. M. FITZE, of Barrington Lodge, Cornwall, and Old street, London

OFFICE,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET. 73

This mine is situated in two estates called Trevabyn and Tregurtha Downs, in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, and comprises the beautiful metalliferous valley running west of Goldsithney. The sett is very extensive, nearly half a mile on the course of the lodes or veins of copper, and held for 21 years, on easy terms, at 1-18th dues, and is in the immediate vicinity of Wheal Prosper, Tregurtha Downs Mine, Gwallon, Wheal Friendship, Halamanning, the Marazion Mines, Wheal Darlington, Wheal Bolton, and other old mines, that have yielded many thousand pounds profit to the shareholders; and the indications, in a mineral point of view, are equal in this sett to the most productive mines in Cornwall.

In order to satisfy the present proprietors as to the real prospects of this mine, and for their guidance in the future working, Evan Hopkins, Esq., the eminent engineer, of 13, Austinfriars, London, and other practical miners, have inspected the mine, and the following is an extract from his report:—

REPORT OF EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., F.G.S., &c.

I like the situation of this sett, but more especially in the valley. It well deserves a small outlay for preliminary examination, such as costeaning, and mark the position of all the lodes, cross-courses, elvan-courses, in a map showing the boundary. I would recommend the parties holding possession of this sett to attend to this, inasmuch as I think it contains a valuable deposit of ore at a moderate depth. A few more particulars respecting old workings are necessary, before we can judge what will be the probable cost for drainage.—June 27, 1851. EVAN HOPKINS.

Mr. Evan Hopkins's suggestions having been acted on, relative to the preliminary examination, some fine lodes have been opened at a shallow depth, and rich stones of copper produced. An adit has been driven some distance and two shafts sunk; during these operations a north and south lode was discovered, and some very rich stones of silver-lead raised; this discovery greatly enhances the value of this sett, for, in the adjoining ground, this same north and south lode produced upwards of £10,000 worth of silver-lead, and we have every reason to expect similar success.

The present proprietors have determined to erect the necessary machinery and fully develope the riches of this mine; and to raise the necessary capital have divided the mine into 1024 shares—the greatest confidence being warranted by the present discovery.

The Cost-book is now open, and may be seen with specimens of ore, and every information obtained at the office of the Company, where application for shares must be made, directed to the purser.

PENLLYNE COURT LEAD MINES, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

In 5000 shares—Deposit, 10s. per share.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,

Under which liability is avoided, beyond the subscription paid. 74

These mines are situated at Penllyne Court, near Cowbridge, and are held under lease from William Salmon, Esq., at 1-15th dues. Mining was here carried on about 80 years since, and the property presents unmistakeable traces of most extensive workings, and of ore having not only been dressed, but smelted on the spot. The inference from these indications is positively confirmed by the ancient records of Cowbridge, which show that the borough derived a considerable revenue from the tolls levied on the lead carried through it from these mines; and the PRESENT value of the property is fully reported on by Captain Matthew Francis, one of the most eminent lead mining engineers of the day.

As regards the value of the ore formerly raised, the promoters are in possession of an assay, made and certified by Francis Pages, of Goldsmith's Hall, London, dated July 23, 1763, and which, with specimens of the ore, may be seen at the office.

The imperfect power of machinery in use, however, at that period, rendered it difficult to explore the mine and keep out the water at a greater depth than about 12 fathoms, and the workings were consequently abandoned, although the report of Capt. Matthew Francis fully proves the extent and character of the lodes, and expresses a confident belief that, by re-opening the mine, a most valuable property will soon be developed.

The regulations on which the Company is established, with all reports on the mine, are fully set out in the prospectus, and may be had of Capt. M. Francis, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi; Mr. J. B. Balcombe, 19, Royal Exchange; Charles Low, Esq., Penclaudd, near Swansea, to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

UNION TIN MINING COMPANY,

IN THE PARISHES OF ROCHE AND LUXILLION, CORNWALL.

Divided into 3000 shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share, to be paid on allotment.

The remainder in calls, as shall be required for the purposes of the mine.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST BOOK PRINCIPLE. 75

SECRETARY AND PURSER.—Mr. R. C. Manuel.

Reports of eminent mine agents, and plans of the sett, together with samples of the ores, may be seen at the office.

Application for shares to be made at the office, 26, Austinfriars, City, and of Capt. John Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall; or of the broker, William Morris. Esq., No. 80, Old Broad-street, City.

WHEAL SAVILE.—(Divided into 4096 shares).—

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

1048 shares will be issued to the public at 5s. per share, and the same to be put into the bank for the future working of the mine.—Dues one-sixteenth.

COMMITTEE. 76

Mr. G. LACEY	Mr. PHILIP
Mr. H. DREW	Mr. NEWTON

BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England, at Okehampton.
PURSER—Mr. Charles Seymour, Okehampton.
MANAGING AGENT—Captain James Phillips, Bridestow.

This Mine is very extensive, and situate at Okehampton, in beautiful killas, near the junction of the granite range of the Dartmoor Hills.

The present workings are going west from the West River, on the course of an east and west lode, 6 feet wide, underlies north at an angle of about 35°, and presents well-defined walls; the ground can be driven for about £1 per fathom, and by driving in this direction until under the summit of the hill, there will be a back 80 fathoms high.

The lode is composed of sugary spar, prian, flookan, peach, and mundic, stained with copper ore. There are five promising lodes already discovered in this sett—three copper and two silver-lead—all traversing through a congenial matrix for large deposits of copper and lead ore. About 40 fathoms north of this there has been a shaft sunk on the course of an east and west lode, about 2 fathoms below the river, 8 feet wide, and producing a great deal of crystalised ore; and in another place on this lode, very near the shaft, they have sunk 6 ft., and broken stones of yellow copper ore, that would make, there is no question, a produce of 30, and it is believed, by sinking on those lodes 20 fathoms, they would produce ore enough to leave a dividend.

A never-failing stream of water is accessible for working any machinery that may be required, and for dressing the ores: 2048 shares, at 5s. per share, which is £512, will be quite sufficient to carry on the work efficiently for the next 12 months.

Specimens of the lodes may be seen at Mr. Seymour's office, Okehampton; or at Capt. Phillips's, Bridestow, where every information may be obtained, and applications for shares and prospectuses will be received.

THE GOLD IMPORTATION COMPANY.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

Capital £100,000, in 40,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.—10s. per share to be payable on allotment. 77

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE BARBER, Esq.	RICHARD SWIFT, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex
WILLIAM ENGLISH, Esq.	JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.
ROBERT FISHER, Esq.	THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.
HENRY MEADOWS, Esq.	

DIRECTORS IN AUSTRALIA.

JAMES PURVIS, Esq., Melbourne | EDWARD F. JENCKEN, Esq., Sydney
LOUIS BARBER, Esq., Sydney

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wright and Bonner, 15, London-street, Fenchurch-street.
SECRETARY pro tem.—C. F. Cotterill, Esq.

This Company is about to be established for purposes in connection with the recent discoveries of gold, entirely different to any which has yet appeared. It is not intended to purchase or lease lands, or to send out machinery for mining or other purposes, but the objects are purely mercantile—viz., to buy the gold wherever the Company may think fit, and sell the same in the best markets.

That such an employment of the funds of the Company must be profitable, cannot be doubted, as it is well known that the Australian gold is now purchased on terms which, after deducting all costs, such as freight, dock charges, refining, brokerage, insurance, &c., yields to the importers a highly-remunerative return. The banks in Australia advance about 40s. per ounce on the bills of lading; and though this may assist individual exertions, it is obviously inadequate fully to meet the present new and extraordinary circumstances. These facts, together with the large amount of gold lately received, the superior quality of the same, and the almost inexhaustible supply, which every fresh account shows to exist, point to the formation of a Company with adequate capital, expressly devoted to this important branch of business. It is not proposed at first to call up more than £1, in two instalments of 10s. each per share, which will constitute a present capital of £40,000; and as by the proposed steam communication with our Australian colonies, this amount may be turned over from two to three times per annum, the Directors feel convinced that a nett profit of from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum, or even more, may be fairly calculated upon.

In order, therefore, to carry out successfully the views of the promoters of this Company, a gentleman of great experience as an assayer, with assistants, if required, will be engaged, and embark at an early period for Port Philip, Sydney, or elsewhere, as may hereafter be thought best. They will immediately proceed to such mineral districts as may be determined by the resident Directors; and, therefore, all the advantages which an ample capital affords for making profitable purchases from mining adventurers who may be anxious to sell their produce for ready money, will be secured to the Company; and as this Company will have none of its capital sunk in the purchase of machinery, land, or in mining, it can commence operations immediately, and will obviously possess decided advantages, as regards security of capital and an early return.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Company, No. 8, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, from whom prospectuses may also be obtained.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—

Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel. 78

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

RIDER'S HOTEL, No. 46, SALISBURY-SQUARE,

FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

CENTRICAL—AIRY—QUIET—MODERATE. 79

*** The *Mining Journal* taken in and filed.

THE IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares, of £5 each.

This Company, to be forthwith incorporated by Royal Charter, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares, hereby give Notice, that, in pursuance of a requisition of the Board of Trade, the capital will consist of £5 shares, instead of £1, on which £1 only will be called upon allotment, and that no more than £60,000 will be raised without the consent of the subscribers, which sum, from the contracts already made, and estimates taken, it is believed will be amply sufficient to accomplish the objects of the Company. 80

All applications for shares, therefore, must be renewed, and no further applications can be received after the 21st inst.

This Company has concluded an agreement with the Electric Telegraph Company, by which the latter Company binds itself to give to the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company the exclusive use of their wires, already at work between London and Holyhead, and undertakes to pay to this Company 25 per cent. of their receipts for through messages.

As the wires of the Electric Telegraph Company are already at work between London and Holyhead, no additional outlay is required to complete the communication between the metropolis and Dublin than the laying down of the submarine line, of which upwards of one quarter has been already completed.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. John Halse, stockbroker, 15, Finch-lane, London; Messrs. Shaw and Co., stockbrokers, Dublin; Messrs. Pearce, Phillips, Winckworth, and Pearce, solicitors, 10, St. Swithin's lane, London; the secretary, at the London office, 38, Parliament-street, Westminster; J. W. Hamilton, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Greenham and Carr, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool; and to Messrs. Duffield, Lofthouse, and Whitworth, Manchester.

IRISH CHANNEL SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FROM PORT-PATRICK, ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND, TO DONAGHADEE, ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.—Distance, 21¼ miles.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.) 81

Capital £40,000, in £40,000 shares, of £1 each, paid up in full upon allotment.

A Charter of Incorporation will be applied for immediately, whereby the liabilities of shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—15, GREAT BELL-ALLEY, MOORGATE-STREET.

PATRONS.

The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, Deputy-Chairman of Great Western Railway
The Rt. Hon. LORD DUFFERIN and CLANEBOYE
W. ORMSBY GORE, Esq., M.P., Director of the London Joint-Stock Banking Company

TRUSTEES.

The Most Noble the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, G.C.B., Holdernesse House, Park-la.
JOHN LAURIE, Esq., 1, Hyde Park-place, Cumberland-gate, and the Marshalls, Essex
J. LEWIS RICARDO, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, No. 31, Lowndes-square.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. EDWARD CECIL CURZON, Scarsdale House, Kensington
Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. DILLON, K.C.H., Burton-crescent
JAMES SHERIDAN, Esq. (of the firm of Sheridan and Son), Dublin
I. H. BRISTOW, Esq., Stanhope-place, Hyde Park
JOSHUA MAYHEW, Esq., Fitzroy-square, and Enfield Chase, Middlesex
The Hon. GEORGE MASSEY, Albion-street, Hyde Park
GEO. GRIFFIN, Esq. (of the firm of Griffin Brothers), Beal's Wharf, Southwark
Colonel COOPER, Charles-street, St. James's

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS—Messrs. Easton and Amos, Southwark.
BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank; Union Bank of London.
STANDING COUNSEL—Robert Remmett, Esq., B.A., 8, King's Bench Walk, Temple,
SOLICITORS—Alfred Mayhew, Esq., 26, Carey-street, London; John Cullum, Esq., Talbot-street, Dublin; W. F. Ingram, Esq., Stranraer, Scotland.

BROKERS.

London: Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warnford-court, Throgmorton street.—Dublin: John Power, 22, Fownes street.—Glasgow: Archibald Kerr, 3, Exchange-place.—Edinburgh: Messrs. Hughson and Dobson, 3, Royal Exchange.—Leeds: L. Weatherburn, Jun.—Liverpool: Messrs. Mocatta and Penny, 6, Water-street.—Manchester: H. Rawson, Exchange Arcade.—Birmingham: Messrs. Lane and Perry.—Bristol: Benjamin S. Stock.—York: Henry Chapman, St. Helen's-square.—Newcastle: Messrs. J. and J. C. Challoner, 27, Dean-street.—Hull: Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER AND SECRETARY.—S. F. Griffin, Esq., C.E.

The proposed line of submarine telegraph between Port Patrick and Donaghadee is 44¼ miles shorter than that contemplated between Holyhead and Kingstown.

Two distinct lines will be laid down, forming a complete guarantee against interruption in the communication.

The company is acting in co-operation with the Electric Telegraph Company, the chairman of which (J. Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P.) has allowed his name to be used as a trustee.

The contractors have agreed to complete the telegraph wires by land simultaneously with the opening of the submarine telegraph, which will take place on the 20th May next.

All applications for shares to be made in the usual form to the brokers; or to the secretary, S. Griffin, Esq., at the temporary offices, 15, Great Bell-alley.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 82

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of Sept. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of May, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th of May, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d of May, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced).

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,

SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON. 83

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—

1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:— 84

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.	
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.	
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.	
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.	

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

Lately published, price 16s., in 8vo., with Thirty Plates and numerous Woodcuts, A New Edition, enlarged,

ON THE CONNEXION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:

showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliferous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S. 85

"Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous theory."

* * * "We must conclude at present by an unhesitating recommendation of the work to general perusal."—*Mining Journal.*

"We strongly recommend a complete study of this work from beginning to end, so that not only the connexion of all its parts may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may be duly appreciated."—*Atlas.*

Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION of COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS in MINING.

By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer. 86

London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn.

In the press, and speedily will be published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London,

THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.

—The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements. 87

By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines.

Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d.; to Non-subscribers, 12s. 6d.—Subscribers' Names received by the Author, St. Mary's place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—

conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town. 88

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or there-abouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that *carbonate* of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as 89

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *hatting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, from the VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY of BELGIUM.—

This PAINT is superior in every respect to white lead; it is unequalled in whiteness, and grows very hard after it is applied, and is, therefore, for interior work, susceptible of a high polish. Besides, it is entirely free from all poisonous influences, is unaffected by sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or any gases, and preserves its original colour, which white lead does not.

WHITE ZINC PAINT causes none of the ravages invariably committed by white lead upon the human frame; neither painters' cholic, nor paralysis, &c., &c., to which dangerous complaints the workmen and manufacturers who use it are subject, and to which persons who inhabit newly-painted apartments are also liable. Since its introduction into the United Kingdom by the patentees, the Admiralty and the most eminent professional men have given it their preference over any other paint. The public is cautioned, that if white zinc paint is adulterated, it becomes a very inferior paint, instead of a first-rate one, and peels or washes off on outside work. 90

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY imports largely, from its works in Belgium, white oxide of zinc in a dry powder; and the casks bearing their mark, V.M., are only to be considered as genuine, and may be obtained, for grinding in oil, at any of their agents residing in the following towns:—London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Jersey.

The same oxides ground "pure" to a white zinc paint, may be also obtained from the company's agents of the above-mentioned localities, as likewise from their grinding agents, Messrs. C. Devaux and Co., 62, King William-street, City, London; and Messrs. Robert Anderson and Co., Timber Bush, Leith, Scotland.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. H. F. Schmoll, general agent for the United Kingdom, at the company's offices, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster-bridge, London.

DAMP WALLS.—NEW PATENT PAINT, as applied on the THAMES TUNNEL, guaranteed effective and permanent inside or out, in quantities to finish 20 square yards, for 10s.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for the fronts of houses, for beauty pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. In casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwts., at 8s., 15s., and 21s. each. 91

PATENT MINERAL ZINC PAINTS, invaluable for cheapness, beauty, and permanence, ready for use. White Stone and Lead, 5s.; Greens and Blues, 6s. per gallon.

BLACK MINERAL PAINT, very permanent, half the usual price; only 2s. per gallon.

NEW PATENT COLOUR for inside work, may be applied on wood, stucco, cement, or over oil paint. No smell, and will dry in an hour. In casks of 1 cwt., at 14s.

G. BELL & CO., Steam Mills, 2, WELLINGTON-STREET, GOSWELL STREET.

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INVENTORS will receive (gratis), on application, the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION, detailing the eligible course for PROTECTION of INVENTIONS and DESIGNS, with Reduced Scale of Fees. 92

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Admitting on equal terms persons of every class and degree to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital, £250,000.
CHAIRMAN—Major HENRY STONES, LL.B.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.
With upwards of 1400 shareholders. 93

There are two important clauses in the Deed of Settlement, by which the Directors have power to appropriate one-tenth of the entire profits of the Company:—

1. For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2. For the relief of aged and distressed original proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 5 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.

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Rates of premium extremely moderate.

No extra charge for going to, or residing at (in time of peace), Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies.

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Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Annual premium for assuring £100—namely:

Age—20	£1 10 9	Age—40	£2 13 6
30	1 19 6	50	3 18 6

Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the offices of the Company, or of any of their agents.—Applications for agencies requested.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.
OFFICES,—No. 76, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 40.
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CHAIRMAN—Sir J. D. PAUL, Bart., 217, Strand.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—G. B. HARRISON, Esq., 24, Great Tower-street. 94

TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

Tickets insuring against accident for a single journey, whatever its length, may be obtained at most railway stations, at the following rates:—

3d. to insure	£1000 in a first-class carriage.
2d. ditto	500 in a second-class carriage.
1d. ditto	200 in a third-class carriage.

For the convenience of frequent travellers, periodical tickets are issued, which give the holder the option of travelling in any class carriage, and on any railway, and may be obtained of the various agents, or at the offices of the Company.

To INSURE,	£1000,	at an annual premium of 20s.
"	200,	" " 5s.

These sums to be paid to the legal representatives of the holder in the event of fatal accident while travelling by railway, with proportionate compensation to himself in cases of personal injury.

N.B.—During little more than two years that this Company has been in operation, it has paid £6113 in satisfaction of claims, distributed over 194 cases of accident.

3, Old Broad-street, March, 1852. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MR. J. LEE,

ENGINEER,

MILL-LANE IRON-WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, Manufacturer of Portable and Fixed ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards, also SAW MILLS, &c. 95

The annexed engine is made of the best material throughout; the boiler is made and proved up to 150 lbs. pressure before being attached to the engine, and it having so much heating surface, steam is generated with very little fuel. It has everything that is required to make it perfect for portability and convenience. The following are the prices:—

5-horse	£166
6-horse	110
7-horse	120

J. LEE is also prepared to get out iron-work for Railway Carriages, &c., or to take contracts for any work of that description.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	18¾	18½ 19	£3 6 0 to Mar.1852	£0 12 0 March
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	7½		0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	3	3¾		10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10		9 6 to Jan. 1852	0 4 to Jan.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2¾	5¾	5¾ 6	3 5 6 to Feb.	0 2 6 to Feb.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	3		0 2 6 to Nov.1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100		750 0 to May, 1849	—
200	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	91½	110		226 5 to Feb. 1852 1851	3 15 to Feb.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	14	13	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	4		6 0 to Sept., 1847	—
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2½	2½		0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.
4000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70		208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 to Mar.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	10		—	—
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	102½	100 102½	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	160	170	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	295	295 300	262 10 to Mar. 1852	7 0 to March
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6½		55 0 to 1850	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	20		855 14 to 1847	—
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5½	6½	—	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	80		233 0 to 1843	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	150		242 10	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	365		2245 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 to March
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9		10 per ct. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	39		—	—
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1½	3½		45 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150		440 0 ,,	—
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200		353 6 8 Jan., 1851	—
14000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4½	4¾	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.
119	Great Werk (tin), Germoe	100	200		127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	4		0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	16		25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7½		3 0 to 1847.	3 0 to 1847.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	4		0 5 to Sept.1851	0 5 in Sept.
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	13½	14½ 15	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
160	Levant (copper and tin), [illegible]	2½	105	100	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
160	Lisburne (lead), Cardi[illegible]ales	75	650		670 0 to 1st April	15 0 to April
5000	Low's Patent Coppe[illegible]any	9	10		1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July
5000	Merllyn (lead), [illegible]	2¾	7	6¾ 7½	0 4 0 to Feb. 1852	0 4 0 to Feb.
20000	Mining Comp[illegible], lead, and coal)	7	5¾	6½	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p.ct. p. annum
200	North Pool (copper and [illegible]	22½	180		235 0 to 1st March 1852	5 0 to March
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	8½		1 1 to 5th April	—
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	14		20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 16 to Mar.
160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 to June 1881	0 10 to 4th Ju
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240		75 0 to Mar.5,1852	15 0 to March
1560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20¼	22½		18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	107½	110 115	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	145 150	36 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to Feb.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	135		115 15 to Mar. 1852	3 0 0 to Mar.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	10		4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 0 to Mar.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	8½	8½ 8¾	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	125		864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	10	10	11 10	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4½	4½	2 11 to July, 1849	—
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11	10½ 10½	5 17 6 to Sept.	—
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	5	5 5½	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1¾		1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 to 1848	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	12		402 10 to 5th April	—
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	210	205	269 15 to Mar. 1852	8 10 to March
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	125	120	10 0 to Feb.	5 0 to Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	85		2 10 to Sept.1851	2 10 to Sept.
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	7¾	6	6¾	2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	120		173 5 to Feb. 1852	4 0 to Feb.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	52½	52½ 55	8 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to Feb.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	425		290 0 to 3d April	15 0 to 3d Apr
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	7½	9 9½	5 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	625	650	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20		—	—
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31		0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125		2339 10 to Feb.1852	8 0 to Feb.
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	8½	8	1 0 to July,1851	0 5 to July
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	35	37 38	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	140		193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	42	41 42	21 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250		120 0	—
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	85	80	34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	205	190 200	205 10 to Feb., 1852	5 0 to Feb.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8¾	45		26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 to May
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9¾	24½	24 24½	7 15 to March	0 10 to March
3000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29¾		348 per cent.March1852	25 p. ct. March

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	1½		3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	30¾	31½	51 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2l. to Jan. *
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	5		3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	9¾	10½	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	1l. to Dec., 1851
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59¾	—		0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6½	6¾	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29½		15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	1l. 10s. to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	2½		1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6½		
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4½	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	2	2
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	8	5¾ 6½
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10¾	3½	
120	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	20	18	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3¾	6	4½ 5 6
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	16	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	5	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1½	2¾	
14000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	¾	¾	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1½	¾	
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2¾	1½	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Gwinear	1	1	1½
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4l 2s	1½	
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	4½	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4½	7	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	
3000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	1	10	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	5½	4	5¾
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst	10	10	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	23½	19	
3000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	4	3½	3½ 3½
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2¾	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	½	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	5	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3½	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
3933	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2¾	¾	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	11	6½	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	½	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	10½	12	
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2½	5½	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2¾	1½	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	11½	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	90	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	1	¾	¾ 1
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8½	8	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1¾	¾	¾ ¾
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	2½	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	10½	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2½	3½	
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2½	—	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	6¾	3½	
2000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½	2¾
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1½	1½
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4¾	5	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	49	12	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88½	22½	20
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18¾	—	
4025	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2½	2¾	2½
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	13	15	15 15½
120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2l 2s	2½	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1½	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7l 1s 6d	1½	2 2¾
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal, copper	52½	—	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	5½	
6000	Hingston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2¾	3½	4½ 5
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	14	4	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	1½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	4	
1744	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	7½	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	14½	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	23s	¾	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1½	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	1½	1½ 1¾
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	3½	2	2½ 2½
2000	Molland (copper)	3	1½	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	11	12	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	39	20	15
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	7½	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redrnth	½	1½	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7	12	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	1½	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	7	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	3	5	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	¾	¾	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.), St. Aust.	2½	3	3½ 3½
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	
5000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1	1½	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	1½	1½	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	7	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancreed	3½	1½	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4½	3½	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13½	
2000	Polgear and Lancarrow (copper and tin)	1	2	
2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	2	5	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) Wales	11½	16	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4	
256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwinear	1¾	1¾	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3½	1	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4½	3½	
6200	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	11s	¾
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
2000	South of Scotland	1¾	1	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	25	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1¾	3½	3¾ 3¾
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	¾	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead)	1	3	
667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9½	5	
120	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	11½	14	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1½	4	4 4½
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	3½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	6¾	6½ 7
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	20½	5	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6½	5½	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4¾	2¾	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	7	5	
2048	Trevylian (tin and copper)	2½	3½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12½	10½	
6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	3½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	¾	
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	11¾	20	21 22
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	6½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	1	5½	5½ ¾
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3½	1½	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	73	100	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	¾	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	10½	12	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	23½	10	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6½	6½
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13¾	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	2½	12	10¾
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	5	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6	14	6 8
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin) Perran.	4½	5½	6½
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	¾	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	5	
256	Wheal Gennys (lead), St. Buderce	16	25	
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and cop.), St. Hillary	1	1½	
5120	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1½	¾	¾ ¾
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¾	¾	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma (tin & lead), Lydford	3½	3½	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavistock	1½	2½	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	3½	3½	
949	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	1¾	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	3l 1s	3½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3½	4	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2½	¾	1¼ 1½
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor, Devon	3	2	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin) Breage	5½	5	5
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4½	4	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2½	1	1
1000	Wheal Treasury (copper and tin)	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10½	8	8
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	1½	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	48	11½	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	5	7½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	5	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1	¾	
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	3¾	3¾
2048	Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beerferris	¾	¾	¾
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	1¾	3	

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3½	1½	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	2s	4½	
256	Berrow (copper), Liskeard	3	1½	
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	4½	4½	4½ 5
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	1½	¾	
1024	Carephilly and Carfnnon, South Wales	3	—	
4527	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1½		
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	3½	2½	
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1½	1¾	1¾ 2
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	¾	2	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	32	8	
6000	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper)	3	4½	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	2½	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.	1¾	1	
5000	East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright	2s	1	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1½	2½	2½
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	2½	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2½	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	13	12
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	½	1	
1000	East Wheal Reeth, St. Ives	2½	1½	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	3½	3 3½
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	3	
512	Great Rough Tor (copper), Cornwall	34	15	15
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	10¾	8	8
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin and cop.), Lanivet	1	1	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	4½	10	12
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1½	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3¾	2½	2¾ 3½
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	¾	¾	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	2½	1½	
256	North Fowey Consols (copper), Tyward.	4¾	7	
16000	North Trelawny (lead and copper)	¾	3½	1½
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	4½	3½	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1	2	2
406	Penhauger (lead), Menhenniot	2	2½	
1070	Penralt (lead)	1	2½	
1024	Sourton Consols	2¾	3¾	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10½	6	
974	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5½	6	
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	37½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2½	2½
4000	South Wheal Russell	¾	¾	
2500	St. Agnes Beacon (tin and copper)	21s	4	4½ 4¾
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1½	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	2¾	5	5
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4¾	2½	
6000	Trenanit (lime quarries)	21s	¾	¾ 1
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	14	7	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	14	30	15
2000	Union (tin)	½	¾	¾
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39s 6d.	3½	
5000	West Callington, copper	1	¾	
5000	West Camborne (copper and tin)	2	3¾	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5¾	70	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	7½	8	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	22s	¾	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1½	1½	
2048	West Wheal Robins	4s.	6s. 6d.	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	¾	¾	
2048	West Wheal Rose, lead	2	2½	
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	1½	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	4	4	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	3	4½	4½ 5
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	30	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	2½	6	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¾	1	16¾
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	2½	5	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	¾	1½	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	5½	3	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	4¾	2	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	4½	3½	3½
3000	Wheal Pera (silver-lead), Cornwall	3	3¾	
2048	Wheal Robins	1½	1½	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	4	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	2¾	6	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	6½	7½	
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	6¾	5	4½
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	5¾	5½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2½	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	2
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	¾ ¾
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	2
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	2½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½ 1¾
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4½	1

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

	Paid.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri day.
Agua Fria	1	2½	2½ ¾	2½ ¾	2½ 2 ¾	2 ¾ ¾	Good Friday—Holiday.
Anglo-Californian	½	1	1	—	—	—	
Australasian	2	2¾	2¾	2¾ 3	3½ 3	2¾	
Australian Freehold	1	¾	—	¾	—	¾	
Ave Maria	1	—	¾	—	¾	1	
British Australian Gold	1	—	—	—	¾	—	
Cocaes and Cuiaba	All.	—	1½ ¾	—	—	—	
St. John del Rey	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Carsons Creek	1	—	—	1¾	—	1¾ ¾	
Cobre Copper	40	—	—	31½	—	—	
English and Aust. Cop.	5	5½	5¾	—	5¾	5¾	
Golden Mountain	1	—	1½	1½	—	—	
General	20	—	10 ½	—	—	—	
Great Polgooth	3	—	4¾ ¾	—	4¾	4¾	
Nouveau Monde	1	1½ ¾	1¾	1½ ¾	1¾ ½	1½	
Port Philip	1	—	1	1	1½	1½	
Santiago de Cuba	10¾	—	—	—	6¾	—	
Tincroft	7	—	—	—	—	10½	
West Mariposa	1	—	—	¾	—	—	

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that prices of mining shares have been very firm in their market during the week. There have been more inquiries for Tremayne, Wellington, Arthur, and one or two other stocks; Chiverton, Speedwell, and Lemon have been steady, but without much animation; Neptune and Mill Pool more inquired for, and would find buyers; West Alfred is in request, but no sellers; Alfred Consols are quiet, but firm. The market looks very healthy altogether, with symptoms of a rise rather than the reverse.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 27; sold, 25.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 56; sold, 54.
FRIDAY.—No market this day.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The bonâ fide ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing mines of Cornwall and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been already made, and the works sufficiently advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms. JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.,
Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street,—Established 1839.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed. [April 10, 1852.